State Library

The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS:—CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy one year, ... $1.50
" " six months, ... .75
" " three " ..... .50

The People's Press.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, the Markets and General Information.

VOL. XXXIII. SALEM, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1885. NO. 49.

JOB PRINTING

THE PRESS JOB DEPARTMENT

Is supplied with all necessary material, and is fully prepared to do work with

NEATNESS, DISPATCH,

AND AT THE

VERY LOWEST PRICES

Be sure to give us a trial before contracting with anyone else.

PURPOSE.

Not like the shifting sand beside the sea,
That heaps and drifts to every sea-wind's sweep,
Or back into the all-engulfing deep
When mountain currents lend the foothill rill,
Not like the sea sand shall our purpose be,
But cherished as a sacred trust to keep
Inviolate and steadfast, so that we
Be strong with courage, though we laugh or weep.

Friends may depart by fate or chance; the gold
That buys these worldly pleasures may elude;
Even love may miss its other self; in all,
If purpose be of active, noble mold,
Not all in vain is life's great task pursued,
And splendid lights shall on our pathway fall!

—*C. L. Cleveland, in the Current.*

THE CONSTABLE'S STORY.

Constable John Frick. That's me. A matter rough to look at, but sound inside.

Lots of folks affect to sneer at a constable; look down on him in a way as if he was naturally mean and no account.

But Constable John Frick has a soul in him, and a heart as soft as a woman's, indeed, he has been called chicken-hearted on account he wouldn't kick a stray dog, nor tramp on a sick kitten.

But this is neither here nor there.

Constable John Frick is going to tell some of his own experience on duty.

I mind the day well when I received the paper to warn a certain family that they must "get out," that is, leave the house of Landlord Craigly, because it was an awful stinging cold day in March, when the wind seemed to be tearing things to flinders round the corners of the old frame buildings; and whistled and howled in a way to make a base burner head boss of the ranch.

Rooms 6 and 7 in a great rambling barn of a place, one of a dingy block down by the river; a grimy looking brick building that had once been a warehouse. Now the long narrow wilderness of storerooms were cut into little cubby holes to live in at both ends with just one window for light and dark passageways to pass in and out.

I remember I thought they were miserable places for God's creatures to live in, and awful weather to put a family out onto the sidewalk in.

I may as well own up that Constable John Frick had "no heart" for this part of the business. Of course the landlord had a right to his rent. That's evident. If the tenants didn't pay they must go out.

All the same Constable John Frick felt mean and uncomfortable.

To save his neck he couldn't account for it, but it seemed as if something would keep on suggesting: "Suppose there is a delicate woman and a lot of little children?"

For answer, the soul of Constable John Frick kept on responding: "Putting 'em out into the cold roadway such stinging weather will be miserable business, make the best of it," and his heart "kicked" strong against it.

But this was borrowing trouble. And it wasn't "business."

It might be that the man—Carl Sevholm was his name on the writ—wou'd go out peaceful. I know I prayed strong it might be so, though it would be fees out of Constable John Frick's pocket if he did.

In 6 in the rear on the ground floor, I had to reach it through a saloon. Curious how saloons seem to be everlastingly mixed up with poor families who have to be put out into the street.

Who kept the saloon I never knew. There was a greasy-faced, fat man, in a brown knit woolen jacket, behind the bar, and a slim young fellow crouched against the wall to one side, boozy, stupid from the effects of liquor or beer.

It pretty nigh made me sick to look at this young chap; he was so frowsy and rumpled and filthy, as if he had been rolled in a dust heap and then raked through the gutter.

Mr. Sevholm. As I looked at him I involuntarily said to myself: "God help your wife and children!"

The greasy-faced man jerked his thumb over his shoulder to indicate room 6, and I rapped for admittance.

Never was so surprised in my life. Expected to find a slatternly, frowsy woman to match the sodden husband, and a mess of dirty, squalling brats, tumbling about the floor in confusion.

Nothing of the kind. If you'll believe, I found a slim built, pale-faced little women, sitting in a low rocking-chair with a wee baby in her lap, trying to coo it out of the fretful pain it was in.

One day—and not very far away either—she had been as "pretty as a picture." But this was past. Trouble of mind had got in its awful wearing work, making her delicate face thin and pinched and death-like, and the big eyes unnaturally bright.

There was a pretty fair show of tidyish furniture, only it looked as if discouragement had fallen like a mildew on it and the mistress had lost all heart in trying to keep it trim and shapely.

I could see that as plain as a big signboard. Trouble has its own stamp, and if you've seen it once, you know it again the minute you set your eyes on it.

I swear, I felt bad looking at the discouragement, the troubled look on the woman's face, and the wee, sick baby on her lap—remembering the sodden brute of a husband outside. I made my voice tremble so, when I went to explain my business, that I don't believe I made myself understood. But she was expecting what I came for on account the landlord had handed in his notice to leave. She tried to smile, poor thing, faltering out the words that she supposed that I was the constable.

It was an awful sick smile, though. It made my heart ache to see it. It was a sight more pitiful than a frown.

It may seem a strange admission to make, but Constable John Frick apologized for doing his duty. Actually said he was sorry for having to do it. Then he touched the weeny cheek of the baby with his rough fingers and said he hoped it would soon be well, and otherwise talked in a way some folks might have thought was ridiculous in a constable.

But then, if a man has a soft, tender heart, being a constable won't change it, you know.

When the landlord came to the 'squire's office, four days later, and peremptorily ordered the things put out of rooms 6 and 7, Constable John Frick felt about as blue as he had ever felt in all his life. He hadn't been able to get that delicate little woman's sad face out of his mind, nor the sick baby, nor the drunken wretch of a husband.

To tell the plain truth, he and his good wife had talked the matter over frequently. You see, she was a mother, and had a mother's big tender heart in her bosom, quick as a flash to feel where children were concerned. Only that morning, when I was starting away on duty, she said promiscuous like:

"Recollect, John Frick, if you put that poor woman and her baby into the street such a day as this—snowing and blowing fit to kill—you needn't never look me in the face again."

"Jane," I said in my utmost dignified voice. "I must do my duty."

When the writ of expulsion was put into my hands, and the landlord said he wouldn't give another day, I felt meaner than a skunk. The weather was just fearful. It was not only biting cold, but damp and foggy, and enough gloomy to make folks in trouble bend their ideas to getting relief by self-murder.

I found the same sodden young man in the saloon, as tipsy and slouchy and dirty as before. Now he was noisy, drunk, swaggering about the place, swearing and bragging, thick-tongued and maudlin, and looking still more disgusting than when he was doubled up on the chair.

"What do you want here?" he yelled, as I was passing on to room six.

"You dry up, Sevholm!" snapped the greasy-faced man, grabbing him by the arm and swinging him back from following after me. "He's got business with your wife. Keep still—you? you're not fit for business."

But the tipsy loafer broke away and burst into the presence of his wife; and when I had explained the nature of my errand he ranted out:

"It's all right, Elsie. I've got a place ready. I'll fetch a wagon and have the things moved right away." And out he started on a run.

I now learned that another suite of rooms had been secured, only awaiting the payment of the first month's rent in advance, and that by the sale of a portion of his wife's best wearing apparel the needed money had been secured. I also learned that the man was a first class workman in a business that paid exceptionally high wages, and that until he had fallen into habits of intoxication they had lived as happily and respectably as hearts could desire.

Would he return with a team and gain the new home for his family? Or would he continue his drunken spree and spend the money his wife's clothing had been sacrificed to secure? I asked these questions a score of times, as I stole furtive glances at the troubled looks in the woman's eyes, and noted the terrible strain her mind was in while he was gone.

The furniture was nearly all packed in readiness for removal; and I knew, though she did not tell me, that frail wife had spent her strength in the arduous preparation.

I had told the landlord that they were ready to move, and would be surely gone that day. He was not half satisfied. He had come tearing to the office in a great stew of anger and impatience to have them thrust out forthwith, he would not grant another hour's delay, so there was no help for it; if Sevholm did not speedily appear I should be compelled to place their effects on the sidewalk.

So stating to Mrs. Sevholm, I added that I would a neap rather take a licking than do it. With tears of thankfulness in her eyes, she responded:

"You shan't be put to the pain of it, God bless you for your kindly sympathy. You are like the dear old father I once had."

Then after she turned her head a minute to brush away the tears that blinded her, she drew a heavy gold chain from the bosom of her dress, and as she held it up for me to look at, went on:

"It cuts me to the heart to sell this. It was a present from my dear mother the day I was married. I can sell it for enough to pay the rent, and have the things moved in a little while, if you will be so good to watch the baby until my return."

Of course I understood well enough that she had given up all hopes of her man's return, or of ever seeing the money she had trusted him with to pay for the rooms. And it was curious, as I could see as plain as plain could be, that she was ten times over more pained and worried about me finding out what a miserable scamp her husband was showing himself, than for the trouble and misery he had heaped on herself.

That was womanlike.

I wouldn't listen to what she had proposed, by no manner of means. As good luck would have it, I had $10 in my pocket. Said I:

"If this will be enough I will lend it on the chain, and you can pay it back whenever you are able. That way you won't need lose your mother's present, nor pay any interest."

She couldn't speak for thanks. Her heart was too full.

At this very minute her husband came tearing into the room before his wife could get the jewelry out of sight.

"Give that to me!" he screamed. I knew you had it all along. But you lied; lied!"

With this he struck at her in his drunken rage, and poured forth a torrent of cursing vituperation.

Then I grabbed him and yanked him backwards with a pretty rough jerk, but before I could secure him he gave me a clip under the ear that knocked me over a stool, and made another savage lunge at the defenceless woman, as she strove to get out of his way.

The blood of Constable John Frick was now up to fever heat. Generally he is a mild tempered man, with a constitutional tendency to peace. He never could stand quiet and see a woman or child abused though, and he tackled that maddened brute with as little compunction as he would have trampled the life out of a snake or rat."

I knocked him down, kicked him a time or two in the ribs, and mopped up the floor with him in a way that sobered him so he fairly roared for mercy. Never gave a man such an unmerciful thrashing in my life before.

And all this time his wife, her face as white as death and holding out her arms imploring, begged for mercy on his cowardly hide.

That was womanlike too.

"Now you get a team and move this stuff lively!" I said, as I let him crawl up off the floor.

Turning to his wife, as she stood all in a tremble, I assured her he had never had anything do him as much good as that beating would do.

And I was right, as I am able to show.

I did not see or hear anything of them, except once, about three months after, when Sevholm called at the office and redeemed the chain, till as much as two years had gone by, I chanced to be walking one evening on a street I had not seen before, when I came to the front of mighty pretty cottage, with a trim garden and grass lawn in front; and I stood admiring it a bit, as I have a fashion of stopping to enjoy the sight of a nice place, when a hand was laid on my shoulder real hearty, and a cheery voice cried out:

"Constable John Frick! give me your hand!"

"If you'll believe me it was that identical loafer, Carl Sevholm!

But not the first bit of a loafer now. Not much. You wouldn't meet a smarter looking man, nor more respectable gentleman in a long day's march. It was a solid pleasure to look at him and remember what a God-forsaken scamp he had been not three years ago.

"Come right in and see Mrs. Sevholm!" he said, pulling me up to the side of the porch all covered with pretty vines. "She'll be mighty glad to see you."

Pleased? You'd better believe it. Pleased wasn't half a name for it. The light of newborn happiness and thankful gratitude was just dancing in her bright eyes.

Ah, wasn't she a picture! Health and rosy gladness of heart had all come back to her. Soul-numbing trouble had all gone. She was just as sweet and nice looking a lady as I ever set eyes on, and the baby, as plump and fresh as a spring robin, was toddling around like a house a-fire.

House was furnished handsome, I can tell you. Everything in top apple-pie order. It was easy to see that the old miserable saloon tippling was played out for good.

When I stood up to leave, after enjoying a real pleasant chat, and promising to call again. Sevholm clasped my hand as he said:

"Constable John Frick, that was an auful thrashing you gave me. My bones ached for a month. But it did me more good than anything I ever had. And I thank you for it to-day. It made a man of me. Gob bless you!"—*W. Whitworth, in Cleveland Leader.*

Desperate Fight With an Elk.

A few weeks ago Jack Gaylord was on a hunt in the Wind River mountains, among the foothills of which his ranch is situated. From a close-grown pine thicket one morning there leaped the largest elk he had ever seen. As the huge animal paused a moment to "sniff the tainted gale" the hunter's ready rifle cracked. The elk was evidently hit, but only slightly, and away he went, crashing through the brush and over the loose shingle of the mountain side, and now began the chase. The dogs were put upon the track, and soon the cliffs and chasms echoed to their opening music. The royal elk headed straight for the brakes of the Sable mountain, a huge peak, one of the loftiest of the range, that rose some five miles distant. On the summit of this mountain rises a crest of rocks that, at a distance, exactly resembles a huge table. Though he had evidently selected the Table Peak as his final place of refuge, the cunning quarry doubled again and again on his pursuers.

But the hounds were not to be shaken off, and at the end of two hours' run the elk found himself at the foot of the peak, with the hunter and hounds close on his haunches. The hunted animal at once began the steep ascent and tried hard to shake off his pursuers amid the tangled thicket that line the mountain side. Leaving his blown pony at the base of the peak, the hunter followed the chase on foot. Half-way up the mountain the elk was sighted. The clamor of the dogs was redoubled. The hounds were now close upon the noble game; and under the giant shadow of the table it turned at bay. As the foremost of the dogs emerged from the last copse and sprung full at the throat, the branching antlers were suddenly lowered, the keen tines pierced from side to side, and all that was left of the staunch hound was thrown high in air, and fell far down the steep incline. Nothing daunted, the remaining hound, too, made its fierce spring, and shared the fate of its comrade. The bushes parted, and the hunter stepped into the open battle-ground where had just perished his two gallant hounds. With a hoarse bellow the animal rushed at him. The hunter fired, and the next instant was whirled aloft on the broad antlers. His stout buckskin hunting-shirt turned aside the sharp prongs, but they had become fastened in the garment, and Gaylord bid fair to be thrashed to death against the rocky ground. As for a second time the elk dashed him to earth he managed to catch hold of a stout bush, and kept his grasp long enough to enable him with his other hand to draw his revolver from his belt and send a ball crashing through the brain of his savage foe.—*Salt Lake Tribune.*

The Story of the Telephone.

In 1872 Dr. Bell had a private school for deaf mutes in Boston. Among his pupils was Howard Glyndon, who is well known in literary circles. One day, while this lady was walking, she noticed that whenever street cars were passing and the muff in which her hands were placed was pressed against her body, she experienced peculiar vibrations. On informing Dr. Bell of her sensations, he proceeded to construct what he called a sound-box, having drum-shaped heads, which was to be worn in front, under the clothing. Dr. Bell experimented with sound-boxes till he struck upon a new idea. This idea excited him very much, caused him to work sometimes all night, and at length resulted in the telephone.

Dr. Bell now needed capital to push his idea. He was poor, having nothing but his salary as teacher. The way the Bell telephone became a success was due to causes wholly outside of its own merits. Gardiner Green Hubbard, of Cambridge, Mass., had a deaf-mute daughter at school in Germany. Becoming dissatisfied with her progress he had her come home, and employed Dr. Bell to teach her. The young lady was very lovable, and Dr. Bell soon discovered that the feeling he had for her was very different from the ordinary feeling existing between teacher and pupil. He felt compelled by honor to resign his position, which he did. But the mischief was done. The affection was mutual.

At first the young lady's parents opposed the union. But when they found their daughter's happiness at stake they gracefully surrendered.

Dr. Bell had won a charming wife and obtained as father-in-law a wealthy business man. Gardiner Hubbard had every inducement to push the telephone. From this time on it was a success.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Artificial eggs—both the yolk and white made of Indian corn flour, and inclosed in a plaster of paris shell—are said to find a ready sale.

A great deal of land around Winchester, England, may be leased for twenty-five cents an acre.

THE EFFICACY OF CHARMS.

AN AGREEABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR NAUSEATING MEDICINE.

Strange Superstitions of English Farmers Settled in Pennsylvania —Some of Their Queer Beliefs.

A letter from English Settlement, Penn., to the New York *Times* says: Years ago a number of emigrants from Devonshire, Lancaster, Cornwall, Yorkshire, and other counties of England settled in Northern Pennsylvania, near the New York State line. They have made some of the finest farms in the State, and are the best of citizens, but many of them cling with singular tenacity to a strange belief in the efficacy of certain charms that have been used for centuries among the class to which they belonged in England. The charmed ring cure for epilepsy is one of these. Only a few days ago a jeweler at Honesdale was called upon by a resident of the settlement who had with him his daughter, a sickly girl of fifteen. The girl produced nine English two-penny pieces from which the jeweler was requested to make a ring to fit the girl's middle finger. It was necessary, the farmer said, that a portion of each coin should be used and the rest of the pieces saved and returned to his daughter. The coins were given her by nine boys, as near her own age as could be found, which would give to the ring a charm which, when she put it on would cure her of epilepsy, from which she was suffering. This he maintained was a cure that was always tried in Devonshire and never failed. If the victim of epilepsy was a male, the nine coins must be presented by nine females.

Some of these farmers keep the skins of adders in or on their houses and buildings, believing them to be a certain charm against fire. To cure ague the patient is taken to a spot where two roads cross, and an oak tree is found as near the spot as possible. A lock of his hair is lifted up and driven into the tree with an ash peg. The patient must then tear himself loose, leaving the hair sticking in the tree, and walk away without looking behind him. Sufferers with erysipelas by wearing in a silken bag around their neck a toad from which the right hind leg and the left fore leg has been cut until the mutilated reptile dies will get well of the disease. The tongue cut from a living fox, these charm believers say, carried about the person will ward off disease of all kinds, but as the person carrying one of these fox tongues will surely die if he should happen to meet a fox at any crossroads the charm is seldom invoked. One old resident of the settlement carries in his pocket constantly an immense tooth from a human jaw. The tooth, he says, was taken from the mouth of a man who was hanged in Hertfordshire more than a hundred years ago after the man was dead, and was carried by the present owner's father, grandfather, and great-grandfather. it is carried as a preventive of toothache, the tooth from the dead person's mouth being a certain charm against that malady. The owner of the tooth says he never had the toothache in his life. A double hazelnut carried in the pocket or about the person is also a preventive of the disease.

The charms for the dispersion of warts believed in by many of these honest farmers, are numerous and most singular. For instance, if a person with warts on his or her hands will write down the number of them on the band of a tramp's hat without the tramp knowing it, he will carry the warts away with him—that is, they will gradually disappear from the person's hands and appear on those of the tramp. By cutting a notch on a green elder stick for every wart a person may have, rubbing the stick on every wart, and then burying it in the barnyard until it rots, the warts may be cured. Warts may also be removed by taking a black snail, rubbing it on all the warts at night, and impaling the snail on a thorn bush, repeating the process nine successive nights, by which time the warts and the snail will both be shriveled up. Another way to get rid of warts is for a person to see a funeral pass unexpectedly, wherever he may be, and as it passes rub his warts quickly and repeat the words, "Warts and corpse pass away and never more return." Green peas may also be used to advantage in taking off warts. Let the afflicted person take as many peas as he has warts and touch each wart with a different pea. He must then wrap each pea in a separate piece of paper and bury them secretly in the shade of an ash tree or under a hazel bush. If peas are not in season and the person with warts does not care to try the efficacy of any of the above named charms, let him select as many pebbles as he wants. Sewing them up in a small bag, he must take them to where four roads cross and throw the bag over his left shoulder. This charm will never be resorted to, however, by persons who have no maliciousness in their hearts, for if, by chance, any other person should find the bag and open it the warts will appear on his hand.

A wen is usually a troublesome and unsightly thing to be afflicted with, but the victims of wens need not suffer long if they believe in the English charm. Take a common snake. Hold it by the head and tail, and draw it backward and forward nine times over the wen. Then cork the snake in a bottle and bury it. If that fails, the patient must not repine, but simply wait until the next May Day. Rise early in the morning of that day before the sun has disturbed the dew. Go to a graveyard, and by passing the hand three times from head to foot over the grave, collect the dew that lies on the grave of the last young person who was buried in the yard. If the victim of the wen is a woman the grave must be that of a man, and vice versa. Apply the dew immediately to the wen, and a cure is guaranteed. In England, according to an old resident of the settlement, the "dead stroke" was considered a never-failing cure for wens. This was the stroking of the affected part with the head of a dead criminal.

The charm for curing nosebleed is a curious one. If a person is subject to nosebleed he may effect a cure by going to a person of the opposite sex and requesting him or her to purchase a piece of lace, such as may be specified, for the person making the request. When the lace is brought the person must take it and neither pay for it nor return thanks for it. He must make a necktie out of the lace and wear it for nine days, and he will never have the nosebleed again. If the person is too modest or gallant to get the lace in that way let him catch a toad, kill it and wear it around his neck in a bag until the stench sickens him. His nose will never bleed again. If a person has cramps in the legs or feet at night, he has but to place his stockings in shape of a cross on the floor in front of his bed when he retires, or lay his slippers under the bed, soles upward. Placing the shoes under the coverlid at the foot of the bed so that the toes of the shoes protrude is also a sure preventive of cramps. No one who wears a snakeskin around his head need ever have headache. If one feels a sty coming on his eye let him take a hair from the tail of a black cat, rub the eye with it nine times before midnight on the first night of the new moon, and the sty will die. A ringworm may be dispersed by simply holding between the thumb and fingers a pinch of hazel ashes before breakfast for three days and saying:

"Ringworm, ringworm red!
Never mayest thou speed or spread!
But ave grow less and less,
And die among the ash!"

These and many more strange superstitions are part of the faith of the simple, honest and thrifty farmers of English Settlement.

Drinks for the Voice.

Tea, coffee and cocoa are three admissible drinks, but none in excess. For the voice cocoa is the most beneficial. It should never be made too strong, and those cocoas are the best that have been deprived of their oil. A cup of thin cocoa, just warm, is more to be recommended between the exertions of singing than any alcoholic beverage. Tea must not be taken too strong nor when it has drawn too long, for tea then becomes acrid, and has a bad influence on the mucous membrane that lines the throat. There is always a dry sensation after having taken a cup of tea that has been allowed to draw too long. A vocalist had better do without sugar in tea and only take milk with it, or, if an exhilarating drink is needed, mix some claret wine with the tea, putting in a slice of lemon and some honey.

Coffee should never be taken too strong and not too often. Two cups a day is all that can be allowed; without sugar is best. Very strong coffee heats and makes the voice husky. In fact, no drink should be taken too hot or too strong; the voice wants an equable, mild temperature, that will keep up constant moisture and flexibility in the vocal organs.

These are of all classes and are now universally taken, but I am sorry to say that the chemical ingredients of the syrups used with them are often very injurious to the voice. Soda-water is refreshing when pure, but when mixed with all kinds of aromatic substances actually dries the throat instead of moistening it. Ginger ale, cider, and such manufactured drinks are only serviceable to the vocalist when of the very best manufacture, otherwise they are heating and drying instead of cooling. So few fruit syrups are now made of fruit that it is difficult to know where to find them, and the artificial syrups are really dangerous to the voice.

Water is to be recommended when pure, but not too much ice-water. In any case, it must be filtered water, and never too cold. A spoonful of pure syrup or honey in a glass of cold water is better than aerated drinks. Water to excess is also injurious to the voice. Milk in excess is also injurious, while a glass of fresh milk in the morning is most helpful to the voice. It not only softens it, but nourishes it and purifies the blood.

Fortunes In Stone and Bronze.

Washington City has a great deal of money invested in statuary, and some of it may be looked upon as a mighty poor investment. Greenough's naked statue of Washington cost $45,000, and the statue of liberty away up there on the capitol dome cost $25,000. Clark Mills, the sculptor, received great sums from the government, though he died comparatively poor. Fifty thousand dollars was the price paid him for Andrew Jackson, who sits upon a rearing horse opposite the White House, and he received another $50,000 for his equestrian statue of General Washington in Washington circle. Another $50,000 statue is that of General Thomas in Thomas circle, and it must make the taxpayer happy as he looks at it to remember that Congress paid $25,000 for the pedestal, and that the four bronze lamp posts around the base cost $4,000 apiece. Away off to the east of the capitol, in Lincoln square, three thousands pounds of brass represent Abraham Lincoln giving freedom to the negro. The statue cost $17,000, but it was paid from contributions made up by the freedmen of the South. General Nathaniel Greene stands in a park northeast of the capitol at a cost of $50,000, and in Scott circle, General Winfield Scott has been embodied in bronze for $45,000. Vinnie Ream's statue of Farragut cost $20,000. The statue of McPherson, together with its pedestal, cost about $50,000, and down in Rawlins square, southwest of the White House, there is a bronze statue of General Rawlins which looks just as well, at a cost of $10,000. In addition to these there is the statue of Professor Henry in the Smithsonian grounds, which cost a small fortune, that of Admiral Dupont, opposite Blaine's, which represents a large enough sum to pay several times a Congressman's salary, and the beautiful bronze statue of Martin Luther in front of the Lutheran Memorial church, which cost but $5,000, and is as fine a piece of statuary as you will find this side of the water.—*Carp, in Cleveland Leader.*

An Active Man.

"Greatest man to jump into a town and get acquainted with folks I ever saw, Jap Johnson was," said a traveling man. "Give Jap a night and a day in a country place and everybody there would call him by his first name, and he'd call everybody the same way, even the girls. In forty-eight hours he'd know every man, woman, child, horse, dog, and car in the town, and could tell who married, who got drunk once in a while, and who had fits or rheumatics. Give him three days in a town and he'd have every bit of the gossip and old musty scandals that ever went over the back fences of that town down finer'n silk. He was a wonderful man, Jap was, and he could sell goods like a house afire.

"The biggist thing he ever did, though, was 'bout four years ago. He had four hours to spend in a little town out in western Iowa. In that time he sold two bills of goods, was invited to dinner by the mayor, decided four beta, was referee in a dog fight, proposed marriage and was accepted by the belle of the place, borrowed $5 from her pa, beat another man two games of billiards, and, it happening to be election day, he capped the mansard by sailing in and having himself elected town clerk by a majority of eleven votes."—*Chicago Herald.*

France has agricultural schools for girls. One of the chief is near Rouen, and has 300 girls from six to eighteen years of age. The farm contains over 400 acres.

A CURIOUS LITTLE HARP,

UPON WHICH EXPERTS CAN PRODUCE ANY MELODY.

A Chat With a Jewsharp Maker—Long Experience Required to Make a True Instrument.

"I suppose that the majority of people do not consider a jewsharp as worthy of being classified as a musical instrument. But then their experience has probably been limited, and the only instruments they have ever heard are the penny jewsharps that the boys on the street corners twang for their amusement."

The speaker was John Andrews, who has a little shop over on the West side, and is engaged exclusively in the manufacture of jewsharps.

"I only make harps of the best quality," he continued, "and have been engaged in the business for over forty years, thirty-five of which I have spent in this country. My father and brother were in the business before me, and are now at work at the old trade in Belfast, Ireland. I make every one of my instruments by hand, and never have an assistant, because the art is one of which only a very few possess the secret. As I know of only one other manufacturer in this city who makes the same kind of harps, you will see that the demand for them is not enormous. I do most of my work on orders from music and toy stores downtown, and these keep me busy most of the time.

"How many do I make a year? Well, that's rather a hard question to answer, for I never keep track of them, but just work along till I get an order finished and then tackle the next one. I suppose I could finish on an average six or eight first-class instruments in a day, and perhaps twice or three times as many of the less expensive ones. The lowest price which I charge for a harp is fifteen cents and the highest $2. The latter are made with German silver frames and the tongue is of finer steel. The frame, however, does not have anything to do with the musical tone of the instrument, and it is usually made of iron, which is afterward "tinned." I have all my frames cast and "tinned" at a foundry and then finish them up here."

"Then it is not so easy to make a fine-toned jewsharp?"

"Certainly not. It requires a great deal of experience to be able to make a harp that will produce a true musical tone. The making and fitting of the tongue are the hardest work. I have my little portable forge here and manufacture the steel tongues myself. The edge of the tongue must be made perfectly straight and filed in a particular manner, so as to produce the smoothest vibrations, and then the inner edges of the frame must be made to correspond with the edges of the tongue. The closer the frame is made to fit the tongue without coming in contact with it, the better will be the quality of tone that can be produced. With one of the best harps any melody can be reproduced accurately by the performer, and a skillful player can get more music out of one of these little instruments than you would imagine. I cannot play well myself, or I would show you some of the effects which might be produced."

"Are the harps tuned to any particular pitch, so as to be used with other instruments?"

"No, I do not take the trouble to pitch them unless they are ordered that way. It is enough, however, to do this by shortening or lengthening the stem at the end of the tongue until the tone corresponds with the note required. Some people can play two harps at the same time, and when a pair is ordered for that purpose I always have to give them the same pitch. Most of the instruments of finer quality are made to order, and, of course, I have to make them to suit my customers. A very fine instrument is made with a polished iron frame, a little heavier than the cheap grades, which are usually only sold for toys. The additional weight of the frame gives more solidity to its tones. The penny harps are made by unskilled workmen, and are of very little value as musical instruments."

Mr. Andrews said that most of his harps were made for out-of-town trade, and a large number were sent West every year. For the last two years business had been very dull, and it seemed as if jewsharp playing was waning in popularity. In Ireland and Scotland the instrument was very popular, especially among the Scotch, who took about two-thirds of all the jewsharps made in Belfast, where his father had the monopoly of the business. At the present time he was the only manufacturer of jewsharps in Ireland that he knew of. The finer class of goods were usually made with silver-tipped stems, but this did not make any difference with the tone, the richness and volume of which depend entirely on the workmanship and the delicacy with which the tongue is adjusted to the frame. The only trouble about a jewsharp is that it is not a very durable instrument, for after a year's use the tone usually becomes dull and loses the clearness of its vibrations. It can easily be retained, however, by refitting the tongue, and Mr. Andrews said that he received a large number of instruments every years to be repaired.—*New York Mail and Express.*

The Welsh Leek.

The little kingdom of Wales, early united to her more powerful neighbor of England, has a distinctive badge drawn from the vegetable world. The origin of the Welsh leek is traced back to the seventh century. On St. David's day, 640, the Welsh under Cadwaller were marching against an English army, and wishing to adopt badges which might distinguish them from their enemies, they availed themselves of those most easily obtained. Each man plucked a leek from the field through which he was passing and stuck it in his cap. The Welsh arms were victorious; the leek was adopted in grateful memory of the event as the national emblem, and was long worn by loyal Welshmen on every anniversary of St. David's day. In Shakespeare's play of "Henry V," that prince claims the right by his birth at Monmouth to wear the leek. It would appear, also, that the Welsh contingent of the English army had worn this emblem at the battle of Poictiers. We recollect that a leek in diamonds occupied a prominent place in a present given by the ladies of the principality of Wales to the princess of Wales on the occasion of her marriage.—*Chambers' Journal.*

Simplicity in bridal attire is more a foreign than an American fashion, but it must be allowed it is far more appropriate. If one wishes to preserve any sentiment with the bridal dress one does not care to use it as a ball dress afterward. Heavy satins and brocades tempt one to wear the dress instead of storing it away as an heirloom.

An important suit—a man's wedding garments.—*Burlington Free Press.*

SELECT SIFTINGS.

Dr. B. W. Richardson finds that the cat resists suffocation three times as long as the dog on the average, and in one instance nine times as long.

An old regulation at Yale is that a student shall lift his hat at a distance of ten rods from the president, eight from a professor and five from a tutor.

English physicians have expressed the opinion that the use of dynamite tends to produce apoplexy, several miners having fallen victims to the malady in one district.

Georgetown, Col., has had to import a new corps of female teachers for its public schools, only one of last year's "schoolma'ams" remaining. The rest have all married or are engaged.

Fort Lewis, in La Plata county, is said to be the highest military post in the world, being 8,500 feet above sea level. At present there are six companies of infantry and two companies of cavalry with twenty-one officers stationed there.

Centipedes, such as abound in New Mexico, make their attacks at night. They are armed with about 200 little lances lashed to the toe of each foot—of which they have several—and at the base of each lance is a tiny sack of venom.

In the golden age of the Roman republic all sorts of food were extremely cheap, when compared to modern prices. A bushel of wheat sold for eight cents and a bushel of corn for ten. Only as much as half a cent per day was charged at an inn for food and lodgings.

Why is a dram-drinker's nose red? is answered by Dr. Johnson, of Washington, D. C., who says that the dram-drinker's heart beats about thirteen times oftener in the minute than the heart of one who does not use liquor. The arteries, in consequence of this increased heart action, carry the blood to the nose quicker than the veins carry it back. The blood, therefore remains congealed in the over-filled vessels of the nose and face.

This was one way of proving that a woman was a witch in the olden time. She was placed upon a chair or stool with her legs tied cross, that all the weight of her body might rest upon one place, and by that means, after some time, the circulation of the blood would be much stopped. She was obliged to remain in this position for twenty-four hours, without either sleep or food. In order to free herself from this torture it is no wonder that she was willing to confess that she practised witchcraft.

Railroad Building During the War.

From General Grant's article on the Chattanooga campaign, in the *Century*, we quote the following description of the means employed to open a second line of supplies during the siege: "General Dodge, beside being a most capable soldier, was an experienced railroad builder. He had no tools to work with but those of the pioneers—axes, picks, and spades. With these he was able to intrench his men, and protect them against surprises by small parties of the enemy. As he had no base of supplies until the road could be completed back to Nashville, the first matter to consider, after protecting his men, was the getting in of food and forage from the surrounding country. He had his men and teams bring in all the grain they could find, or all they needed, and all the cattle for beef, and such other food as could be found. Millers were detailed from the ranks to run the mills along the lines of the army; when these were not near enough to the troops for protection, they were taken down and moved up to the line of the road. Blacksmith shops, with all the iron and steel found in them, were moved up in like manner. Blacksmiths were detailed and set to work making the tools necessary in railroad and bridge building. Axemen were put to work getting out timber for bridges, and cutting fuel for the locomotives when the road was completed; car builders were set to work repairing the locomotives and cars. Thus every branch of railroad building, making tools to work with, and supplying the workmen with food, was all going on at once, and without the aid of a mechanic or laborer except what the command itself furnished. But rails and cars the men could not make without material, and there was not enough rolling stock to keep the road we had already worked to its full capacity. There were no rails except those in use. To supply these deficiencies I ordered eight of the ten engines General McPherson had at Vicksburg to be sent to Nashville, and all the cars he had, except ten. I also ordered the troops in West Tennessee to points on the river and the Memphis and Charleston road, and the cars, locomotives, and rails from other railroads to be sent to the same destination. The military manager of railroads also was directed to furnish more rolling stock, and as far as he could, bridge material. General Dodge had the work assigned him finished within forty days after receiving his order. The number of bridges to rebuild was one hundred and eighty-two, many of them over deep and wide chasms. The length of road repaired was one hundred and two miles."

A Bulgarian Legend.

A writer in a French paper contributes the Bulgarian version of a legend which, in one shape or other, has a place in the traditions of almost every people with whom we are acquainted. Nine master masons, who were engaged in building a citadel in the time of the Voivoid Neagoe, found on returning to their work each morning that the portion of the wall which they had completed the previous day had fallen to pieces during the night, and was lying a heap of ruins in the ditch. Manol of Curtea, the head mason, informed his comrades one morning that a voice from heaven had warned him in his sleep that their labors would continue to come to nought unless they all swore that morning to immure in the structure the first woman, wife or sister, who should arrive with the morning meal of one or either of them. They all took the oath, and the last man had hardly been sworn when Manol's own wife made her appearance, bringing her husband's breakfast. Manol kept the oath, and "flora of the fields" disappeared in the mass of the rapidly-rising masonry. A curious practice of the Bulgarian masons which survives to this day testifies to the vitality of the legend. To insure the solidity of the houses they build they measure with a reed the shadow of the first person who passes after they have dug the foundation and are about to lay the first stone, and then they bury the reed under the foundation-stone.

In proportion to the weight of its body the canary bird has a brain better developed than that of a man.

ONLY FRIENDS.

Summer's freshness fell around us,
Nature dreamed its sweetest dream,
Every balmy evening found us
By the meadow or the stream,
With our hearts as free from sadness
As the sunshine heaven sends;
Youth's bright garden bloomed in gladness
Where we wandered—only friends.

Not a word of love was spoken,
No hot blushes flushed in red;
Love's first sleep was left unbroken,
Bitter tears were never shed.
We were young and merry-hearted,
Dreaming not of future ends,
And without a sigh we parted;
Fate had made us only friends.

But a little germ of sorrow
Wakened in my heart's recess,
When I wandered on the morrow
By our haunts of happiness.
And this germ found deeper rooting
As the weary days wore on,
Till I felt a blossom shooting
In love's garden all alone.

No kind fate threw us together,
We had missed the lucky tide;
Golden-gilded summer weather
Not forever doth abide.
But for me, though vainly sighing
For a love Time never sends,
Still is left this thought undying:
We, alas! were—only friends.

—*Chambers' Journal.*

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

A cooking club—The rolling-pin.

A conscientious milkman never wears pumps.

The proper dress-goods for a farmer's wife—Gros-grain.

Cinder-ella—The girl who shakes our ashes.—*St. Paul Herald.*

In the lottery of life the dentist is a lucky fellow; he's always drawing something.—*New York News.*

Now's the time the average gunner—
A man not of deeds, but words—
To drop in and tell you a stunner,
How he bagged a score of birds.
—*Goodall's Sun.*

"Rest and change are good for people," said the wife, as she rose in the night to rifle her husband's pockets. "I've had a rest, and now I think I'll have a little change.—*Boston Courier.*

"Kiss the baby while you can," admonishes a poet. We can kiss her just as well fifteen or twenty years from now—if she's that kind of a baby, cautiously remarks the Buffalo *Express.*

"I think my wife advertises her mouth," said Jinks. "Why? How do you mean?" inquired a frided. "Oh, it is very busy all the time, and is never closed, even on a holiday."—*Merchant-Traveler.*

The loud mouthed talker makes a great display,
But what he said last night takes back today.
The silent man makes very little show,
But he is never asked to swallow crow.
—*Boston Courier.*

A step ladder covered with plush is the latest parlor adornment. The

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1885.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem N.C.]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1885.

$1.50 A YEAR.

The Press entered its thirty-third volume on January 1st, 1885.

Now is the time to subscribe. It will be our endeavor to make the Press more interesting and entertaining than ever.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

Salem, N. C., Jan. 5, 1885.

—The King of Burmah has surrendered to the British.

—United States Circuit Court in session in Raleigh.

—It costs one million less to collect the revenue than it did a year ago.

—The Grant monument is to cost $1,000,000, and New York has raised nearly $100,000 towards it.

—Mr. Hendricks is the fifth Vice President to die in office. His estate is estimated at $100,000.

—Five colored persons hanged for burglary in this State, this week—2 in Charlotte and 3 in Gates county.

—GOLDEN DAYS ranks among the best papers for girls and boys. Jas. Elverson publisher, Philadelphia.

—Mrs. Grant's profits from the sale of the General's book amount to over half a million already, it is stated.

—President Cleveland has appointed, Col. V. V. Richardson, marshal for the Eastern District of North Carolina.

—President Cleveland did not attend the funeral of Mr. Hendrick, on account of prudential reasons and pressing business in Washington.

—The town board of commissioners of Greensboro have offered the sum of $500, for information leading to the arrest of the murderer of James Owens, who was brutally killed in that place recently.

—GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK (J. H. Haulenbeck, Philadelphia) for December is decidedly a handsome number, replete with such attractions as delight the ladies at the commencement of the holiday season

—The famous trotting stallion Epaulet was sold to Robert Steele, of Philadelphia, for $22,500. About 2 years ago L. L. Dorsey, of Jefferson county, Kentucky, bought him for $300.

ALGIERS, Dec. 4.—An earthquake has thrown down many buildings at Mascard, Blidah and Medeah and destroyed three quarters of the town of Mslia. Thirty-two persons were killed and twelve injured. Among the victims are several Europeans.

—The *N. C. Educational Journal* has been suspended. The numerous and arduous duties in connection with Trinity College work compelled the editor to this course. If any friend of education should wish to continue the *Journal*, it and its printing office are for sale at a reasonable price.

THE WEATHER.—A terrible wind storm prevailed at Omaha, Nebraska, on the 4th, doing considerable damage to buildings.

In Canada, one of the fiercest snow and wind storms experienced for years on the 5th. Snow on a level two feet deep and drifts on roads from 7 to 8 feet.

From Washington.

The 49th Congress met Monday, and elected the following officers: John Sherman, President *pro tem* of the Senate; the Democrats voting for Senator Harris, of Tenn. In the House, John G. Carlisle was re-elected Speaker by the unanimous vote of the Democratic members; the Republicans voted for Reed, of Maine Other officers were then elected and sworn in, and both houses adjourned till Tuesday out of respect to the memory of the dead Vice President.

Rev. W H. Milburn, the blind orator, has been elected chaplain of the Senate.

Southern Industrial Schools.

Maryland has two schools for white boys, not counting the naval academy.

Virginia has 2 institutions where manual labor is taught white boys, and one for colored.

West Virginia has one for white boys.

Tennessee has two schools of this kind for whites.

Georgia has just made provision for a school of technology on a fine basis.

Atlanta has an artisans' institute.

Alabama, one State school for whites.

Mississippi, one State school for whites.

Arkansas, one State school for whites.

Louisiana has two mutual training schools for white boys.

Texas has one.

—What a grand, great country this is with its vast territory, its big rivers, its pretty women and its Veni Vidi Vici cure. It's Salvation Oil.

President's Message.

The President very appropriately opens his message with a brief eulogy on the late Vice President Hendricks. His views on Governmental functions are in keeping with his acts since his inauguration. Our Foreign relations are friendly and urges a continuance of the policy of our government. He expresses satisfaction with the work of the navy, and marine corps in the recent South American trouble. The treaty with Nicaragua made by President Arthur is withdrawn for re-examination. Entangling alliances with foreign powers are to be avoided. In view of the recent deplorable anti-chinese riots in Wyoming and Washington Territory, he urges every effort to avoid a repetition of these outrages, and a continuance of good faith towards China in endeavoring to protect Chinese labor among us. This Government does not think it is in a position to assume any responsibilities in the Congo State matter. He regrets that the restrictions of the importation of American pork is still maintained in Germany. Recommends the appointment of a commission to settle all treaty complications, relating to the fisheries, etc. A reduction of the revenue is recommended, in the tax upon the necessaries of life. The silver coinage should be regulated that the product is limited to prevent depreciation, and the excessive exportation of gold. A thoroughly reorganized navy is wanted. Civil Service is adhered to. The presidential succession matter is urged upon congress. These are the leading points of the message. A more complete synopsis, and perhaps the entire message, will be given next week.

THE LAST SAD RITES.

The Funeral Obsequies of the Dead Vice President.

Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, late Vice President of the United States, was buried at Indianapolis, Indiana, Tuesday, of last week The remains lay in state at the court house, Monday, and were viewed by 40,000 people. In the afternoon they were returned to his residence. Tuesday business was suspended and the whole city was draped in mourning. The streets were crowded with citizens and visitors, of the latter of which class there had arrived in the city, according to the railroad officials as many as 30,000. The President's cabinet was represented by Secretaries Bayard, Lamar, Whitney, Endicott and Postmaster General Vilas Justice Matthews and Blatchford, of the United States Supreme Court bench, were present. The United States Senate was represented by Senators Edmunds, Allison, Pugh, Harris, Conger, Blair, Dolph, Vest, Beck, Camden, Vance, Jones, Voorhees, Payne, Palmer and Harrison. The committee representing the House of Representatives was composed of Messrs. W. R. Morrison, J. B. Blount, H. A. Herbert, W. S. Holman, W. M. Springer, W. P. Hepburn, S. B. Ward, W. W. Phelps, J. J. Kleiner, Thomas Ryan and P. Dunn. The number of active members and ex-members of the lower House present in addition to those named was large. The Governors of Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky, were present, attended by the staff and numerous State officers. Major General Schofield was the chief representative of the Army present. Ex-President Hayes and Gen. W. T. Sherman were distinguished guests, the latter accompanying a delegation from St. Louis.

At 9 o'clock in the morning Mrs. Hendricks took her last look at the face of her distinguished husband, and the casket was then photographed. A plaster cast of the dead Vice President's face had already been taken. About 11 o'clock the casket was lifted into the hearse, and the great funeral train took up its line of march for the Episcopal Cathedral of St. Paul, at which Mr. Hendricks had been wont to worship. Tickets of admission had been issued to 1,000 persons, this being the capacity of the church, and policemen and soldiers stationed at the entrances saw that none were admitted except those who had tickets. Bishop Knickerbocker and four other ministers met the body at the door and preceded into the church, the bishop voicing the opening sentence of the burial service, "I am the resurrection and the life," followed by Rev. Dr. Stringfellow and Dr. Fulton in their recitation of other words used for the dead, until the casket had been carried and placed outside the chancel.

When the casket had been placed in front of the chancel rail, the choir sang the anthem, "Lord Let Me Know the End." The lesson for the dead was read by Rev. Dr. Jenckes This was followed by the singing of the hymn, "Lead Kindly Light," by the choir, the audience joining. Rev. Dr. Jenckes, the rector, then delivered an eloquent funeral oration, and when he had concluded Mrs. Doney of Chicago, sang "Rock of Ages," the bishop closing the exercises with prayer and the benediction.

When the body was carried from the church all the church bells in the city began tolling and continued until the procession reached the cemetery, five miles distant. The principal streets on the line of march were so much crowded that the progress of the procession was very slow and it was late in the afternoon when it reached its destination Mats were spread about the grave, and the grave itself was lined with green leaves and flowers, and into the midst of these the casket was lowered. The services at the grave were brief but very impressive and during their continuance minute guns were fired by the Indianapolis Light Artillery. These exercises over, the great assemblage dispersed, leaving the grave to be filled by the undertaker and his assistants.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

—Immigration to North Carolina as reported by the Agent of Immigration, Mr. John T. Patrick, in encouraging. He estimates the arrivals of settlers at one hundred and fifty a month, mostly from the northern States. The amount brought into the State by each is estimated at an average of $2500. Most of them are settling west of Greensboro. About 60,000 acres of land have been purchased by Dr. Clarke Whittier, in Swain county, upon which he proposes to settle one thousand families, selling the lands on long time and easy terms.

An End to Bone Scraping.

Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, Ill., says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. Have had a running sore on my leg for eight years; my doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used, instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is now sound and well."

Electric Bitters are sold at fifty cents a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25c. per box by Druggists.

£77,000,000 in Chancery!

The complete "List of unclaimed funds in Chancery," up to September 1st, 1883 (London, published by Authority) is now reprinted in the "Next of Kin and Heirs-at-Law Gazette," published by Wm. Raich, New York City. Postoffice Box 3409. Office 251 William Street. Subscription $2.00 per year. Single copies 10 cents.

The "Gazette" also contains the List of "Unclaimed Dividends" in the Bank of England, giving the names and amounts.

For Young People.

The oldest and every way the best young people's paper in the country is the YOUTH'S COMPANION, of Boston,—a weekly paper, published in quarto form, and finely illustrated. It grows fresher as its years increase, and has been familiar to us for a generation.

It has perpetuated itself and swelled its subscription list to 350,000 by the generosity of its publishers and the ability with which it has been conducted. We know a pair of bright eyes that snap every week at sight of it. The publishers will send you sample copies, or will send you the paper every week to January, 1887, if you send the subscription price, $1.75, now.

Good Results in Every Case.

D. A. Bradford, wholesale paper dealer of Chattanooga, Tenn., writes that he was seriously afflicted with a severe cold that settled on his lungs; had tried many remedies without benefit. Being induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, did so and was entirely cured by use of a few bottles. Since which time he has used it in his family for all Coughs and Colds with best results. This is the experience of thousands whose lives have been saved by this Wonderful Discovery.

Trial Bottles free at Drug Stores.

THE CENTURY
FOR 1885-86.

The remarkable interest in the War Papers and in the many timely articles and strong serial features published recently in THE CENTURY has given that magazine a regular circulation of

More than 200,000 Copies Monthly.

Among the features for the coming volume, which begin with the November number, are

The War Papers
By General Grant and Others.

These will be continued (most of them illustrated) until the chief events of the Civil War have been described by leading participants on both sides General Grant's papers include descriptions of the battles of Chattanooga and the Wilderness. General McClellan will write of Antietam, General D. C. Buell of Shiloh, Generals Pope, Longstreet and others of the Second Bull Run, etc., etc. Naval combats, including the fight between the *Kearsarge* and the *Alabama*, by officers of both ships, will be described.

The "Recollections of a Private" and special war papers of an anecdotal or humorous character will be the features of the year.

Serial Stories by
W. D. Howells, Mary Hallock Foote, and George W. Cable.

Mr. Howells's serial will be in lighter vein than "The Rise of Silas Lapham." Mrs Foote's is a story of mining life, and Mr. Cable's a novelette of the Acadians of Louisiana. Mr. Cable will also contribute a series of papers on Slave songs and dances, including negro serpent-worship, etc

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Include "A Tricycle Pilgrimage to Rome," illustrated by Pennell; Historical Papers by Edward Eggleston, and others; Papers on Persia, by S. G. W. Benjamin, lately U. S. minister, with numerous illustrations; Astronomical Articles, practical and popular, on "Sidereal Astronomy"; Papers on Christian Unity by representatives of various religious denominations; Papers on Manual Education, by various experts, etc., etc.

SHORT STORIES

By Frank R. Stockton, Mrs. Helen Jackson (H. H.), Mrs. Mary Hallock Foote, Joel Chandler Harris, H. H. Boyesen, T. A. Janvier, Julian Hawthorne, Richard M. Johnston, and others; and poems by leading poets. The Departments,—"Open Letters," "Bric a Brac," etc., will be fully sustained

THE ILLUSTRATIONS

Will be kept up to the standard which has made THE CENTURY engravings famous the world over.

PRICES. A SPECIAL OFFER.

Regular subscription price, $4.00 a year. To enable new readers to get all the War Papers, with contributions from Generals Grant Beauregard, McClellan, J. E. Johnston, Lew Wallace, Admiral Porter and others, we will send the 12 back numbers, November, 1884, to October, 1885, with a year's subscription beginning with November 1885, *for $6.00 for the whole.* A subscription with the 12 numbers bound in two handsome volumes, $7.50 *for the whole.* Back numbers only supplied at these prices with subscriptions.

A free specimen copy (back number) will be sent on request. Mention this paper.

All dealers and postmasters take subscriptions and supply numbers according to our special offer, or remittance may be made directly to

THE CENTURY CO., NEW YORK.

Harper's Periodicals.

1886.
Harper's Magazine.
ILLUSTRATED.

The December Number will begin the Seventy-second Volume of *Harper's Magazine*. Miss Woolson's novel, "East Angels," and Mr. Howell's "Indian Summer" holding the foremost place in current serial fiction—will run through several numbers and will be followed by serial stories from R. D. Blackmore and Mrs. D. M. Craik. A new editorial department, discussing topics suggested by the current literature of America and Europe, will be contributed by W. D. Howell's, beginning with the January number. The great literary event of the year will be the publication of a series of papers—taking the shape of a story, and depicting characteristic features of American society as seen at our leading pleasure resorts—written by Charles Dudley Warner, and illustrated by C. S. Reinhart. The *Magazine* will give especial attention to American subjects, treated by the best American writers, and illustrated by leading American artists.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.
Per Year:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE	$4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR	4 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	2 00
HARPER'S FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY, One Year (52 Numbers)	10 00

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States and Canada.

The Volumes of the MAGAZINE begin with the Numbers for June and December of each year. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the current Number.

Bound Volumes of HARPER'S MAGAZINE, for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $3 00 per volume. Cloth Cases, for binding, 50 cents each—by mail, postpaid.

Index to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, Alphabetical, Analytical, and Classified, for Volumes 1 to 60, inclusive, from June, 1850, to June, 1880, one vol., 8vo, Cloth, $3 00

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

1886.
Harper's Weekly.
ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S WEEKLY has now, for twenty years and upwards, maintained its position as the leading illustrated weekly newspaper in America. With a constant increase of literary and artistic resources, it is able to offer for the ensuing year attractions unequalled by any previous volume, embracing two capital illustrated serial stories, one by Mr. Thos. Hardy, among the foremost of living writers of fiction, and the other by Mr. Walter Besant, one of the most rapidly rising of English novelists; graphic illustrations of unusual interest to readers in all sections of the country; entertaining short stories, mostly illustrated, and important papers by high authorities on the chief topics of the day.

Every one who desires a trustworthy political guide an entertaining and instructive family journal entirely free from objectionable features in either letter-press or illustrations, should subscribe to HARPER'S WEEKLY.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.
One Year:

HARPER'S WEEKLY	$4 00
HARPER'S MAGAZINE	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR	4 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	2 00
HARPER'S FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY, One Year (52 Numbers)	10 00

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States and Canada.

The Volumes of the WEEKLY begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of order.

Bound Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, for 3 years, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 per volume.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

1886.
Harper's Bazar.
ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S BAZAR is the only paper in the world that combines the choicest literature and the finest art illustrations with the latest fashions and methods of household adornment. Its weekly illustrations and descriptions of the newest Paris and New York styles with its useful pattern-sheet supplements and cut patterns, by enabling ladies to be their own dressmakers, save many times the cost of subscription. Its papers on cooking, the management of servants and house-keeping in its various details are eminently practical. Much attention is given to the interesting topic of social etiquette, and its illustrations of art needle-work are acknowledged to be unequalled. Its literary merit is of the highest excellence, and the unique character of its humorous pictures has won for it the name of the American *Punch*.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.
Per Year:

HARPER'S BAZAR	$4 00
HARPER'S MAGAZINE	4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY	4 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	2 00
HARPER'S FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY, One Year (52 Numbers)	10 00

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States and Canada.

The Volumes of the BAZAR begin with the first Number of January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of order.

Bound Volumes of HARPER'S BAZAR for three years in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 per volume.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1.00 each.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York

1886.
Harper's Young People.
AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY.

The position on HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE as the leading weekly periodical for young readers is well established. The publishers spare no pains to provide the best and most attractive reading and illustrations. The serial and short stories have strong dramatic interest, while the paper wholly free from whatever is pernicious or vulgarly sensational; the papers on natural history and science, travel and the facts of life, are by writers whose names give the best assurance of accuracy and value. Illustrated papers on athletic sports, games, and pastimes give full information on these subjects. There is nothing cheap about it but its price.

An epitome of everything that is attractive and desirable in juvenile literature.—*Boston Courier.*

A weekly feast of good things to the boys and girls in every family which it visits.—*Brooklyn Union.*

It is wonderful in its wealth of pictures, information, and interest.—*Christian Advocate, N. Y.*

TERMS: Postage Prepaid, $2 Per Year,

Vol. VI. commences November 4, 1885.

SINGLE NUMBERS, Five Cents each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

THE MOST WONDERFUL FAMILY REMEDY EVER KNOWN. FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

CURES—Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarseness, Influenza, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhœa, Kidney Troubles, and Spinal Diseases. Pamphlet free. Dr. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

PARSONS' PILLS

MAKE NEW, RICH BLOOD.

These pills were a wonderful discovery. No others like them in the world. Will positively cure or relieve all manner of disease. The information around each box is worth ten times the cost of a box of pills. Find out about them and you will always be thankful. One pill a dose. Illustrated pamphlet free. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. in stamps. Dr. I. S. JOHNSON & CO. 22 C.H. St., Boston.

Sheridan's Condition Powder is absolutely pure and highly concentrated. One ounce is worth a pound of any other kind. It is strictly a medicine to be given with food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. 2 1-4 lb. air-tight tin cans, $1; by mail, $1.20. Six cans by express, prepaid, for $5.00.

MAKE HENS LAY

Nothing on earth will make hens lay like it. It cures chicken cholera and all diseases of hens. Is worth its weight in gold. Illustrated book by mail free. Address I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston.

Godey's LADY'S BOOK

AND

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS

BOTH FOR ONE YEAR, $3.00.

Each month for 1886 GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, "the old reliable magazine," will contain a beautifully engraved frontispiece, illustrations of prevailing fashions in colors and black and white, designs of the latest novelties in fancy work in colors or black and white, of Berlin work, crochet, drawn-thread work, embroidery, knitting, knotting or macrame, lace, netting, Poonah painting and tatting, with complete instruction for the same. In addition to plain directions and perfect illustrations of the various stitches, and instructions in different kinds of fancy work, the magazine will contain many useful and elegant designs for a great variety of articles not affected by changes of fashion. It is so admirably adapted to its purpose as to be indispensable to the work-table of every lady. A FULL SIZE CUT PAPER PATTERN, of which you can make your own selection from any design illustrated in the magazine, FREE OF COST, exhaustive notes on fashions with full description of those illustrated, a department of recipes that have been practically tested before publication, a department on housekeeping and dressmaking, two pages of select music, an architectural design, a department of agriculture, besides novels, novelettes, stories, history, biographical sketches, poetry, notes on music, art, literature, scientific miscellany and current events of the day by the best magazine writers. The mechanical production of the book will excel that of any other $2.00 magazine published. The twelve books during the year will constitute a volume of over one thousand pages. Price $2.00. A sample copy 15 cents. Liberal terms to club-raisers.

Address,
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK,
P. O. Box H H, PHILADELPHIA.

LOOK OUT.

I am daily receiving my FALL and WINTER GOODS, all of which have been bought at

EXTREMELY LOW FIGURES.

Large lot CASIMERES, KERSEYS, JEANS, SHIRTINGS, DOMESTIC, CALICO and LADIES' DRESS GOODS. Also NOTIONS, ALL WOOL SHAWLS VERY CHEAP MISSES and CHILDREN'S HOODS. Large Stock HATS and CAPS, MEN'S and BOYS' BOOTS, MEN'S, LADIES, MISSES, BOYS and CHILDREN'S SHOES,

RED SOLE LEATHER,

SUGAR, COFFEE, NOTIONS, SYRUP, MEAT, LARD, FISH and FANCY GROCERIES. Also DRUGS and SPICES, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

I AM AGENT FOR
DISSOLVED BONE PHOSPHATE
FOR WHEAT,
PRICE ONLY $2.75 PER SACK.

It is highly recommended for Wheat and Grasses.

DON'T FAIL TO TRY IT.

Thanking my friends and customers for their liberal support in past and hope by honest and fair dealings to merit a continuance of your esteemed favors, I am

Very Respectfully

D. S. REID.

Winston, N. C., Sept. 17th, 1885.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

CAN ALWAYS BE FOUND

AT THE SALEM BOOK STORE

CHRISTMAS AND BIRTHDAY CARDS.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM, PROPRIETORS.

STILL AHEAD!!!

Our men are now busy making Stove Pipe to fit up in first-class style the

CAR LOAD OF
COOKING AND HEATING
STOVES
JUST RECEIVED.

Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

A NEW FEATURE!

We have perfected arrangements with Northern firms, by which all styles of

BRASS GOODS, ANDIRONS, FENDERS, GRATES, &c.; also PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL TILE for Mantels and Hearths.

WIRE GOODS,

RAILINGS,

IRON FENCING, &c.,

can be delivered here at New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore prices. We are always glad to show our stock

OR ORDER GOODS IN OUR LINE.

Roofing, Guttering, Tin Ware, &c., still done with neatness and care. Thanking the public for past patronage,

Respectfully,

GIERSH, SENSEMAN & CO.,
MAIN ST., SALEM, N. C.

North Carolina, WILKES COUNTY } Special Proceeding.

Francis Hendrix vs. M. C. Hendrix, Lowery Hendrix and others. } Petition for Dower.

Flora Hodges and Charles Hodges, Defendants in the above entitled action, are hereby notified to appear before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Wilkes County, at his office in Wilkesboro, N. C., on the 15th day of December, 1885, and answer or demur to the complaint of the Plaintiff filed in this action.

Witness my hand and official seal on this the 28th day of October, 1885.

I. S. CALL, C. S. C.
By E. O. MASTIN, D. C.
Cranor & Finley, Attorney for Plaintiff.

CATALOGUE FREE.

Send your name and address for the CEDAR COVE NURSERIES CATALOGUE, representing an immense stock of most beautiful

TREES, VINES AND PLANTS.

Over One Million Trees, Vines and Plants

for permanent orchard planting, and stock for Nurserymen.

Every variety of Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Apricot, Plum, Nectarines, Grapes, Strawberries, or any other kind of fruits that is worth growing can be supplied.

Orders solicited from all planters.

Address

N. W. CRAFT.
SLORE, YADKIN CO., N. C.

North Carolina, WILKES COUNTY. } In Superior Court Special Proceeding.

James H. Johnson and wife, D. A. Johnson, against Mary Anderson, Wesley A. Anderson and others. } Petition to sell land for Partition.

Wesley A. Anderson, one of the defendants named in the above entitled action, is hereby required to appear before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Wilkes County, at his office in Wilkesboro, N. C., on the 25th day of November, 1885, and answer or demur to the complaint of the Plaintiff filed in the above entitled action.

Witness my hand and seal of said court, at office in Wilkesboro, N. C., Oct. 10, 1885.

I. S. CALL, C. S. C.
By E. O. MASTIN, D. C.
John S. Cranor, Att'y for Pl'ffs.

GEO. W. HINSHAW. WADE H. BYNUM.

HINSHAW & BYNUM,

Wholesale & Retail Merchants,

WINSTON, N. C.

FOR THE LADIES.

Have you examined our stock of Ladies, Misses' and Childrens' Goods since we moved them into a separate store room? If not you are very respectfully invited to call and examine our very large stock and prices. *We intend to make it to the interest of every lady in this country to give us a large share of her trade by giving her good goods, low prices and honest treatment.* Very Respectfully,

HINSHAW & BYNUM.

DRESS GOODS.

Black Dress Silks, 90 cts., $1.00, $1.60 and $1.75 per yard. Colored Dress Silks 60 to 80 cents per yard. Trimming Silks in all colors 65 to $2.00 per yard. Black, Navy Blue, Wine Color, Plum, Brown, Garnet, Olive Green and light shade Cashmeres at prices from 25 cents to $1.00 per yard. Black, Brown, Light Blue, Cream, Buff, Pink and colored Nuns' Veiling, Grey checked and other colors, Summer Flannels, Lace Buntings in all colors. Large assortment of plain and fancy Dress Goods, all colors and prices from 6 to 75 cents per yard, Black Alpaca of different grades, Solid Blue, Pink, Cream and Brown Lawn, large stock of figured Lawns, White and Linen Lawns, Cross Barred Muslin, Swiss Muslin, Jaconets, Nainsook, Cream and Pink Mull, Satteens, Chambrays, Ginghams, Zephyr Cloth, Seersuckers, Bonnet Checks in all colors, Dress Linens, White, figured and colored Piquets, Grass Cloths, Prints in great variety, Cambrics, Wigans, Crinoline, Corset Jeans, &c.

Cretonnes, colored and White Canton Flannels, Dress and sack flannels of all colors and grades, Red, White and Grey plain and twilled Flannels. Large stock of dress Linseys and Bellemont Plaids, Table Damask in different colors and Napkins to match, Linen table cloth white and colored and Napkins to match, ready-made table cloths of different sizes. Crash and Towels cheap to very good. Table Oil and shelf cloths. Full assortment plain and figured Counterpanes from 90 cents to $2.50 each. White and Grey Bed Blankets and Bed Quilts from 75 cents to $10.00 per pair. Bleached and Brown Domestics, Bleached and Brown Drills of every description at remarkably low prices, Black, Brown and Blue Velvets, Veiling, Musquito Netting, &c.

Cashmere Shawls, Saratoga Scarfs, Plain and Fancy Shawls of every color and price from 25 cents to $10.00 each, Jerseys plain and braided from $1.25 to $3.00 each, Skirts from 50 cents to $4.00 each. Parasols of latest styles and every color from 30 cents to $5.50 each, great variety of Fans from "give away" to $2.50 each, Canvass and Leather Belts of all colors, Mousquetaire Kid Gloves all colors, also the Foster Lace Kids, Taffeta Jersey, Lisles and Cotton Gloves of every description and price, Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' Silk, Lisle, Cotton and Merino Hosiery of every color and at prices from 5 cents to 75 cents per pair, Warner's, Health, Cooley's Health, Tampico, Globe, Princess, Cleopatra, Paragon and other brands of Corsets for Ladies and Misses. Linen Ulsters, Gossamers and Hoop Skirt, Gauze and Merino Vests, &c.

Collars, Cuffs, Lace and Silk Ties, Crepe Lisse, Cotton and Silk Bobinets, Combs, Cloth, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Hair Pins and Ornaments, Thimbles, Needles, Spectacles and Cases, Purses, Satchels, Handkerchiefs in great variety, Cotton and Linen Braid, Skirt Braid, Novelty and Feather Braid, Linen and Silk Floss, Hamburg Edgings, Torchon, Oriental, Valenciennes, Spanish, Irish and all over Lace, Insertion, Swiss Embroidery and Everlasting Trimming, Black and colored Silk Fringe, Guimp, Cord Pasamentry, Ribbons and Velvet Trimmings in great variety, large assortment of Buttons, Ball Knitting and Sewing Cotton, Coats's Spool Cotton, Barbour's Linen Thread, Corticelli Silk and Twist, all shades, Laundry and Toilet Soaps, Colognes, Perfumery, Hair Oil, Bay Rum, Tooth Powders, Swanns' Down, Cascarilla and hundreds of other articles.

SHOES A SPECIALTY.

Opera Slippers, New Port Ties, Cloth and Foxed Lace and Button Gaiter Shoes, Morocco, Kid, Peb. Goat, Calf, Veal Calf, Pebble, Buff, Wax Kip Bals and other grades both lace and button for Children, Misses' and Ladies from 40 cents to $5.00 per pair.

For style, fit and durability T. Miles' Sons Philadelphia Hand-made fine Shoes surpass all others and are for sale only by

HINSHAW & BYNUM.

We have sold thousands and thousands of the celebrated Bay State Shoes and have never heard a word of complaint. Our trade in them increases every month. We carry a very large assortment, and if you want a medium price Shoe they are the Shoes for you to buy For sale only by HINSHAW & BYNUM.

We buy our Shoes by the package from manufacturers and sell more than any house in this section of the State and will give you as much or more real value for the money than you possible can get elsewhere.

Remember that every pair of T. Miles' Sons and Bay State Branded Shoes are fully warranted to wear well, not to rip and to give satisfaction.

LADIES TRUNKS FROM $2 TO $10 EACH.

All are cordially invited to come and see us.

Very Respectfully,

HINSHAW & BYNUM.

July 25th, 1885.

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1885.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AN EPITOME OF THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

Departure and arrival of Trains on the Salem Branch—N. W. N. C. R. R.

No. 9 Leaves Salem,	6.30 a. m.
" 10 Arrives "	11.25 a. m.
" 11 Leaves "	6.55 p. m.
" 12 Arrives "	1.17 a. m.

—All persons in arrears for the PRESS will please call and settle.

—Press, self-piler, for sale.

☞ Our subscribers who wish to pay their subscription in GOOD WOOD will please deliver it.

—The County Superintendent will attend at the Court-house in Winston on 2nd Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this month, for the purpose of examining applicants for Teacher's Certificates."

Weather warmer on Wednesday, with storm, rain, thunder and lightning.

—Oak Ridge School closes on the 18th.

—We are pleased to learn that Samuel Hege is getting better.

—C. W. Vogler has had his rock corner house, at the Square, painted.

—George F. Hege handed us two fine turnips, weighing 8 pounds.

—The Sunday Schools are practicing for the Christmas Entertainments.

—CLOCKS of all kinds and WALKING CANES, at BEVAN'S Jewelry Store, Main Street, Winston, N. C.

—Andrew Sink has built a fish pond, and has it ready to stock with carp.

—Franklin Johnson and Franklin Messinger each lost a good horse last week.

—Capt. J. D. Burch is storekeeper and guager at George Chaffin's distillery near town.

EGGS! EGGS!! EGGS!!!

GIERSH & SENSEMAN want 499,999 dozen immediately for which they will pay 18 cents cash, or 20 cents trade.

—The little child of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bohanon, in Winston, was found dead in bed Tuesday.

—The supper in the Merchant's Hotel Saturday night for the benefit of the East Salem Chapel, realized we learn, $100.

—On last Saturday, while coming from Salem, Jonathan Jones' horse ran away and broke the wagon and harness to pieces.

—For ELEGANT JEWELRY, in endless variety, go to BEVAN, the Jeweler, Main Street, Winston, N. C.

—Alfred Smith went a short trip into Guilford county, last week, to sell some mules, but did not sell them. Horse trade is dull.

—The ladies of the Presbyterian church, Winston, will give an entertainment in the vacant hall of the Gray Block, this Thursday evening.

—The protracted meeting of the colored Baptist church, Winston, resulted up to Monday, in fifty or sixty conversions, and was still in progress.

—NEWEST and HANDSOMEST GOODS at the Baltimore Clothing House, Granite Front, Main Street, Winston, N. C.

—Last Sunday Alfred Smith's mules were turned out in a field to take some exercise, and they ran over and killed several of Mr. Smith's sheep.

—Rev. Mr. Burch preached at Madison Stewart's last Sunday night and a fair congregation were out to hear him, considering the cold night.

—Alfred Sides, of Waughtown, kept an account of what it cost him to raise and fatten two hogs. They weighed something over 500 pounds, and they cost $42

—We have in stock and are receiving daily the prettiest line of CROCKERY, GLASSWARE and LAMPS ever brought to our city. GIERSH & SENSEMAN.

—Michael Bodenhamer is commencing to build himself a kitchen. The many saw mills over the country enable people to obtain building lumber cheaply.

—Messrs. Hinshaw & Bynum, says the *Daily*, are certainly doing a big business, as is evidenced by the large number of wagons that daily stand in front of their store to be filled with goods.

—Largest Stock of Ladies and Gents Gold and Silver WATCHES, at J. BEVAN, Watchmaker, 55 Main Street, Winston, N. C.

—The *Sentinel* says a reward of $50 has been offered for the identification of the two persons who forged an entrance through a window into the Episcopal church, in Winston and muffled the church bell.

—Henry A. Shore, of this place, postal clerk on the Railroad between Washington and Charlotte, has been promoted to a position in the office of Superintendent of Railway Mail Service in Washington City.

—We neglected to mention last week, that the Post-Offices in Winston and Salem were draped in mourning on the day of the late Vice President's funeral. A large portrait of Mr. Hendricks was appropriately draped in mourning at the Salem post-office the past week.

— HANDSOMEST, LARGEST and FINEST STOCK of CLOTHING for MEN'S, YOUTH'S, BOYS' and CHILDREN; the place Baltimore Clothing House, Main Street, Winston, N. C.

☞ The Farmer's and Planter's Almanac for 1886, for sale by L. V. & E. T. Blum. It contains the usual Astronomical calculations, State institutions and officers, times of holding the courts, and entertaining, instructive and amusing reading.

—Rev. Thomas Long lost a good horse, on last Sunday a week ago. He did not notice that anything was ailing it until on Saturday evening it appeared to be a little tender footed, and on Sunday morning he found it in a dying condition.

— Altred Stewart worked his hands on the Lexington road two days. If all overseers were to give their roads a 2 days working every 2 months in the year, they could be kept in much better fix than they are.

—If you want your WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY REPAIRED by skilled workmen, and ENGRAVING and LETTERING done by *practical Engravers*, go to J. BEVAN Watchmaker and Jeweler, Main Street, Winston, N C.

—On last Tuesday, Misses Bettie and Hastetine Charles found a hawk devouring one of their chickens. They drove him away and set a trap over the chicken, and going back in a short time they found him in the trap. His life paid the ransom for the chicken which he had destroyed.

—The last frolic that we have heard of in upper Davidson, was a "pea hulling." We never were at a "hulling," and don't know how they are conducted, but the boys tell us that they "have lots of fun at 'em.

—CHILDREN'S OVERCOATS! CHILDREN'S OVERCOATS!!! Everything from a merely sturdy protection against cold, ages from 4 to 3 years, old at the Baltimore Clothing House, Granite Front.

—Madison Stewart and Richard Beeson took a trip down in Davidson last week to hunt stock. They say that in the direction of Hannersville, hogs are dying badly from the effects of cholera Many have lost their summer hogs, and others are killing theirs sooner than they otherwise would have done.

—Joseph and Samuel Reed, of Broadbay Township, tended about 5 acres in sugar cane this year, and made over 600 gallons of molasses. They also raised about four and a half barns of tobacco. They have some tobacco leaves about three feet long. They will not raise much cane next year, but more tobacco. They also had a good crop of corn.

—A life of indolent ease and sensuality, the use of high seasoned animal food, and alcoholic drinks are the predisposing causes of Gout When aware of its presence in the system lose no time in procuring Salvation Oil. It kills pain. Price 25 cents a bottle.

—For GOOD GOODS at reasonable prices, and polite and honest treatment, go to the reliable *Cash* store of GIERSH & SENSEMAN.

—A horse jockey tells us that he thinks one cause of so many horses dying this fall is that people overfeed them on corn. He says that they should not receive an unusual amount of corn when worked hard, but they should be fed the same amount regularly. He says cut feed mixed with chops, bran, etc., is much healthier for horses than grain fed them seperately.

— SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES, in Gold, Silver, Steel and Rubber frames, to suit all Eyes, you will find at BEVAN'S, the Optician, Main Street, Winston, N. C.

N. W. N. C. Guide Book.

An illustrated edition of this popular pamphlet has just been issued. An appendix notices the late improvements in Salem and Winston. Price 25 cents.

—A person says that very warm stockings can be made out of rabbit's hair. The hair, by itself cannot be worked well, but when mixed with cotton, it can be carded and spun very well. They last better than a person would suppose, our informant says.

—In our day of advancement, superstition should be a thing of the past, but we occasionally meet with persons whose notions are amusing. One man tells us that he clears his premises of rats by killing a black snake and burying it under the eaves of his house, turning its head towards some neighbor's house, and telling it to send the rats there. He says the rats invariably go to this neighbor's house.

USEFUL CHRISTMAS GIFTS are the best. Call at the Baltimore Clothing House, Main St., Winston, N. C.

—Noah Kimel, Esq., killed 6 hogs 5 of them 7 months old: 192. 219, 225, 243, 265 and 375. averaging 253.

—A. N. Reich, of this vicinity slaughtered 5 hogs Tuesday, weighing, 335, 323, 324, 222 and 216—making a total of 1420.

—L. A. Speas, of Huntsville, slaughtered 5 hogs, weighing respectively. 358, 332. 245, 225 and 216—Total 1,376 pounds.

—Oscar Fisher killed a pig eight months old, weighing 225 pounds.

—H. L. Beckerdite killed 3 more hogs, making 8 in all that he has killed. The weight of the eight is as follows: 165. 208, 226, 228, 239, 240, 262 and 282 pounds, averaging 231½, and amounting to 1850 pounds. These hogs were a little over 14 months old, and received only ordinary attention.

—Lewis Shutt killed two pigs, 1 year old, that weighed 275 and 305.

—SOLID SILVER SPOONS and TRIPLE PLATED SILVERWARE, at bottom figures, for sale by J. BEVAN Silversmith. Main Street, Winston, N. C.

—We notice that Henry Motsinger, of Davidson county, has a novel plan of allowing his stock to go from one pasture to another. A part of his pasture is on one side of the Thomasville road, and the remainder is on the other side Instead of opening fences, and driving them through, he has cut a large trench across the road, and built a bridge over it, so that hogs and cattle can go from one side to the other underground. There are many places where this plan might be adopted to good advantage.

HOLIDAY GOODS

Just opened and opening at the SALEM BOOKSTORE.

GOODS NEAT, USEFUL AND CHEAP.

The miscellaneous Book and Fancy Goods are in charge of Miss Emma Fisher, who will be pleased to see her friends and the public generally.

—There are two things essential to raise large hogs—a good breed, and plenty of food. Without one or both of these essentials, pork raising is a failure, but with both it hogs be well managed, there is little likelihood of failure. A good breed with an insufficient amount of food, makes a failure, but common blood with proper food and attention, is very frequently a success. It is not good luck but good management that causes some to have such good hogs.

—A list of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., for the week ending Dec. 5th, 1885:

Ladies.

Mrs. Mary Beeson, Miss Nora B. Cassell, Miss Julia Clinard, Mrs. S. D. Dilworth, Mrs. Lou P. Shore, Miss Ellen Snider, Mrs. Mary E. Turrey.

Gentlemen.

Branston Beeson, R. F. Johnston, R. B. Rothrock, A. R. White, Yancey Williard, Wall Bros.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for advertised letters. If not called for within one month they will be sent to the dead letter office.

T. B. DOUTHIT, P. M.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTERS FROM OUR FRIENDS.

Messrs. Editors:—The following "description by an eye-witness of the personal appearance of our Savoir," was copied from an old magazine, years ago. Whether it is genuine or not I do not pretend to say, but even if not, it presents to us a picture of such a person as we can readily believe the Son of Man to have been, and we may well adopt it as our idea of his appearance, when on earth.

It purports to have been written by Publius Lentullus to the Senate at Rome.

Conscript Fathers:—There appeared in these our days a man of great virtue, named Jesus Christ, who is still living among us, and if the Gentiles is accepted for a prophet of truth, but his own diciples call him the Son of God. He raiseth the dead, and cureth all manner of diseases. A man of statue somewhat tall and comely, and in proportion of body well shaped; his hands and arms delectable to behold, with a very reverend countenance, such as the beholders may both love and fear. His hair is of the color of a filbert, full ripe, to his ears, whence downward it is more orient of color, somewhat curling or waving about his shoulders. In the midst of his head is a seam, or partition of his hair, after the manner of the Nazarites. His forehead is plain and delicate. His cheeks without spot or wrinkle, beautified with a comely red; his nose and mouth exactly formed. His beard is thick, the color of his hair, not of any great length, but forked. His look innocent and mature. His eyes gray, clear, and quick. In reproving he is awful, in admonishing, courteous and friendly. In speaking, very temperate, modest and wise. It cannot be remembered that any have seen him laugh, but many have seen him weep. A being for his singular beauty surpassing the children of men.

Vienna Notes.

More late wheat was sown this year than last.

Hunters killed about 50 rabbits in this vicinity, on Saturday, 21st ult.

Samuel Hendricks, of Yadkin Co., has purchased the land, embracing Pfaff's lime quarry, and will make his home there in the future.

Messrs. Wiley Johnson and brother from Wilmington, are preparing to build a residence in Pfafftown.

A Sunday School has been organized in Pfafftown, with Mr. Pate Lehman as Superintendent.

Mr. Franklin Doub is building a residence near his store, on the Old Richmond road.

O. J. Lehman & Co., of Bethania, are preparing to enlarge their tobacco factory, and apply steam in the near future.

Many fine hogs are being slaughtered: Mr Amos Transou's largest weighed 343 pounds. We hear of several being sick, refusing to eat anything for days. G.

Vienna, N. C., Dec. 5, 1885.

Methodist Protestant Conference Appointments.

The following is the list of appointments of the late Methodist Protestant Conference for the ensuing year:

President—T. J. Ogburn.
Mocksville circuit, R. H. Wills.
Flat Rock circuit, C. A. Pickens.
Haw River circuit, J. W. Heath.
Winston circuit, A. W. Linebery; W. G. Hamilton, Sup'y.
Winston Station, W. F. Kennett.
Guilford circuit, J. R. Ball.
Mecklenburg circuit, To be supplied with C. A. Pixler.
Davidson circuit, F. M. Totten.
Halifax circuit, S. W. Coe, Dr. A. C. Harris, Sup'y.
Cedar Falls circuit, D. A. Highfill; W. C. Hammer, Sup'y
Greensboro circuit, T. F. McCulloch; G. W. Bowman, Sup'y.
Alamance circuit, J. N. Garrett.
Randolph circuit, W. W. Amick.
Orange circuit, R. R. Michaux.
Asheboro circuit, Jas. C. Deans.
Stanley circuit, A. K. Scotten.
Monroe circuit, H. D. Garman.
Pee Dee Mission, To be supplied with W. H. Crowder.
Forsyth circuit, W. F. Dosier.
La Grange Mission, W. E. Swain.
Ivey circuit, J. H. Moton.
Surry circuit, W. M. Pike.
High Point circuit, H. Lewallen.
Granville circuit, W. C. Kennett
North Granville circuit, D. A. Fishel.
Cleveland circuit, J. E. Hartsell.
Catawba circuit, I. I. York.
Littleton circuit, W. L. Harris.
Albemarle circuit, W. T. Totten.
Tar River circuit, E. L. Wood.
Buncombe circuit, E. A. Wilson.
Pigeon River Mission, W. P. Martin
Bellemont Mission, W. F. McDowell.
W. H. Willis, D. D., James Deans, A. J. Laughlin, Superannuated J. S Dunn, T. T. Ferree, J. M. Baxley. M. E. Hammer, A. C. Spillman, J. H. Totten, H. W. Peeples, W. T. White, in the hands of the President.
R. R. Hanner, G. E. Hunt, W. H. Lewis, without appointments at their own request.
C. F. Harris, D. D., Conference Evangelist.
S. Simpson, A. M., Professor in Western Maryland College.
S. P. J. Harris, transferred to the Unstationed List.
J. L. Michaux, Editor of the *Central Protestant*.
Next Session of Conference to be held at Enfield, Halifax county.

Appointments of the Methodist E. Conference.

Trinity College District—V A Sharpe, presiding elder.
Randolph circuit—F H Wood, C C Durant, I F Kearnes, sup.
Thomasville and High Point—S V Hoyle.
Davidson circuit—D L Earnhardt.
Lexington station—J E Gay.
Abbott's Creek mission—S D Peeler.
Randleman station—R F Bampass.
Franklinsville circuit—D A Futrell.
Deep River circuit—W T Cutchen; T C Moses, supernumerary.
Uwharrie circuit—G B Perry.
Jackson Hill circuit—To be supplied
Montgomery circuit—J Woodsley.
Pekin circuit—F M Shamberger.
Mount Gilead circuit—M W Boyles.
Prof J F Heitman—Trinity College
Greensboro District—J A Cunningham, presiding elder.
Greensboro station—J E Mann.
Guilford circuit—T H Pegram.
East Guilford circuit—J A Bowles.
Pleasant Garden circuit—John Tillett.
Winston station—J T Bagwell.
Forsyth circuit—M J Hunt.
Stokes circuit—J R Scroggs, S H Helsebeck.
Madison circuit—R P Troy.
Ruffin circuit—R G Barrett.
Reidsville station—D R Bruton.
Yanceyville circuit—J D Buie, Major T Best.
Kernersville circuit—J C Thomas.
Statesville District.
Wilkes circuit—G W Fisher; E J Eudaily, sup't'y.
Roaring River mission—J F Craven.
Elkin and Jonesville—J M Ashby.
Mt. Airy station—W H Townsend.
Mt. Airy circuit—C P Snow.
Dobson circuit—B A York.
Yadkinville circuit—J W Puett.
Oak Institute—T L Triplett, principal.

It was decided to hold Conference next year in Reidsville.

Conference adjourned on Wednesday of last week, after having been in session seven days.

SALE OF LANDS!

BY virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Forsyth County, I will expose to sale at public auction on the premises, on

Monday, 4th day of January, 1886,

the following described tract of land, containing

189 ACRES,

more or less, adjoining the lands of Albert Welsh, Jacob Yokely, Samuel Reed and others, and known as the lands of JOHN RUDOLPH REED.

Said lands lie six miles Southeast of Salem on the road leading from Salisbury to Danville, and will be sold subject to widow's dower.

TERMS.—Credit of six months. Bond with approved security. Title reserved until purchase money is paid.

JOHN G. REED, Commissioner.

Nov. 21st, 1885—4t.

FOR SALE—A valuable plantation. Enquire of

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

NEW GOODS.

Having taken advantage of the recently cut prices and extraordinary discounts offered by New York, we have purchased the best stock of goods, we have ever had and are now offering special inducement in Flannels, Dress Goods, Trimmings, Notions, Gloves, Merino Underwear, Hoods, Jerseys, Cloaks, Wraps, Shawls, Merino Hosiery, Shoes and hundreds of other things. We respectfully ask the Ladies to come and examine our goods and prices.

Very Truly,
HINSHAW & BYNUM.

Oct 28th, 1885.

MARRIED.

In Winston, at the residence of the bride's parents, on Wednesday evening of last week, by Rev. Dr. Harris of Richmond, Va., the Hebrew rite of marriage was celebrated between Mr. SIGMUND ROSENBACHER and Miss CARRIE, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Rose, all of Winston. It is said to have been a most brilliant affair, the bridal gifts amounting to over $1,000.
—*Republican.*

In Palatka, Fla., Nov. 25th ult., MALACHI HAUGHTON to Miss MATTIE HOLISTER.

At the residence of the bride's father, Geo. W. Wilson, on the 3rd inst., SPENCER GLASCOCK to Miss JANE WILSON.

On Thursday last, R. O. HOLT, of Oak Ridge Institute to Miss IONE, daughter of Capt. E. S. Parker, of Graham.

DIED.

In Winston on Friday last, N. T. DODD, aged about 70 years.

In Davie County, THOMAS H. BRACKIN an aged citizen. Also ZADOX LEACH aged about 66 years.

For the Holidays!

NEW GOODS

AT THE

Salem Book Store

We have a large and varied stock of beautiful

GIFT BOOKS,
FANCY GOODS,
CARDS AND NOVELTIES,

To which we call the attention of the public.

Fine Gift Books:

LAST LEAF, a poem in facsimile of Dr. Holmes' hard-writting 20 full page pictures, beautifully bound in cloth, full gilt.

ONE YEAR'S SKETCH BOOK, a gem of a book with 46 full page engravings.

POEMS OF NATURE. elegantly illustrated. Poems by Whittier.

MY LADY'S CASKET OF FLOWERS, a unique and elegant book for ladies.

HOLLY AND MISTLETOE, and BUTTERCUPS & DAISIES, a real treat, in silk plush and silk fringe binding.

RED LINE POETS.

We have a great variety of Juvenile Books, at all prices.

CHRISTMAS CARDS,
SATIN NOVELTIES,
CALENDARS &c &c, &c.

CALL AND SEE.

Popular Prices, Nice Goods.

Thanks for liberal patronage heretofore received, and hope for a continuance.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
Salem, N C.

SALEM MARKETS.

Wheat	$1 00 to 1 25
Corn, per bushel,	50 to 60
Oats, " "	00 to 50
Rye, " "	00 to 00
Barley, per bushel,	00 to 00
Flour, per hundred,	2 50 to 3 00
Peas, (col'd,) per bushel,	0 00 to 0 90
Peas, (white,) " "	1 00 to 00
Beans (col'd) " "	00 to 75
Beans, (white)" "	1 50 to 00
Onion Sets, per bushel	0 00 to 90
Pork,	7 to 8
Lard,	9 to 00
Country Meat, (hog round,)	00 to 00
" Hams,	00 to 00
Green Apples, per bushel	0 50 to 0 60
Eggs, "	10 to 00
Butter, per pound,	15 to 25
Tallow, " "	5 to 00
Beeswax, " "	00 to 22
Flax Seed, per bushel,	90 to 0 00
Potatoes, Irish, per bushel,	40 to 50
Potatoes, sweet, " "	30 to 00
Cabbage, per pound,	2 to 0 03
Chickens,	13 to 18
Hay	38 to 50

Winston Tobacco Market

Lugs Common Green,	3 00 to 4 00
" Bright,	7 00 to 8 00
" Good,	8 00 to 10 00
" Fine,	11 00 to 12 00
Fillers, Common,	7 00 to 9 00
" Good,	8 00 to 12 00
" Fine,	10 00 to 15 00
Wrappers, Common,	16 00 to 18 00
" Good,	20 00 to 25 00
" Fine,	28 00 to 30 00
" Fancy,	50 00 to 65 00
Leaf, common,	4 00 to 5 50

Dried Fruit Market.

Cherries, pitted,	8 cents
Damson, Plums,	5 cents
Whortleberries,	7 cents
Blackberries,	6 cents
Quarter Apples,	3 cents
Sliced Apples, common,	4 cents
Sliced Apples, bright,	2 cents
Sliced Apples, fancy,	5 cents
Dark Peeled Peaches,	1 cents
Bright " "	4 to 5 cents
Fancy " "	7 cents
Quarter unpeeled,	3 cents
Halves " "	4 cents

OVERCOAT

CHILDREN'S AND MENS',

GENTS', FINE FURNISHING.

AT THE BALTIMORE CLOTHING HOUSE, Winston, N. C.

MAIN STREET. - - - GRANITE FRONT.

Don't fail to visit The Baltimore

In preparing for CHRISTMAS you will not forget that some handsome article of CLOTHING is a very SENSIBLE PRESENT. Specially interesting things in

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE R. R.

N. C. DIVISION.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

Date, May 31, 1885.	No. 51, Daily.	No. 53, Daily.
Leave Charlotte,	4.50 a m	6.30 p m
" Salisbury,	6.32 a m	7.50 p m
Arrive Lexington,	7.45 a m	8.52 p m
Arrive Greensboro,	8.17 a m	9.18 p m
Leave "	9.35 a m	
Arrive Hillsboro,	11.39 a m	
" Durham,	12.13 p m	
" Raleigh,	1.20 p m	
Leave "	2.28 p m	
Arrive Goldsboro,	4.40 p m	

No. 15—Daily except Sunday.
Leave Greensboro, 10.00 p m
Arrive at Raleigh, 6.00 a m
Arrive at Goldsboro, 11.00 a m

No. 51—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R., for all points North, East and West of Danville. At Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R., for all points in Western North Carolina. At Goldsboro with W. & W. R. R. Daily. Nos. 51 and 53 connect at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points on Salem Branch.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Date, May 31, 1885.	No. 50, Daily.	No. 52, Daily.
Leave Goldsboro,	12.55 p m	
Arrive Raleigh,	3.60 p m	
Leave "	3.00 p m	
Arrive Durham,	6.02 p m	
" Hillsboro,	6.45 p m	
" Greensboro	9.00 p m	
Leave "	11.21 p m	9.36 a m
Arrive Lexington,	12.31 p m	10.40 a m
" Salisbury,	1.05 a m	11.10 a m
" Charlotte,	2.50 a m	12.35 p m

No. 13—Daily except Sunday.
Leave Goldsboro, 7.45 p m
Arrive at Raleigh, 11.45 p m
Leave Raleigh, 12.35 a m
Arrive at Greensboro, 8.30 a m

No. 50—Connects at Salisbury for all points on W. N. C. R. R., and at Charlotte with A. & C. Air Line for all points in the south and Southwest.

No. 52—Connects at Charlotte with C. C. & A. R. R., for all points South and Southeast and with A. & C. Air-Line for all points South.

N. W. N. C. RAILROAD.

GOING SOUTH.

No. 50—Daily.

Leave Greensboro,	
Arrive Kernersville,	11.35 p m
" Salem,	12.30 p m
	1.17 p m

No. 52—Daily.

Leave Greensboro,	
Arrive Kernersville,	9.46 a m
" Salem,	10.50 a m
	11.25 a m

GOING NORTH.

No. 51—Daily.

Leave Salem,	
Arrive Kernersville,	6.55 p m
" Arrive Greensboro,	7.30 p m
	8.35 p m

No. 53—Daily.

Leave Salem,	
Arrive Kernersville,	6.40 a m
" Greensboro,	6.05 a m
	8.05 a m

STATE UNIVERSITY R. R.

GOING NORTH.

No. 1—Daily, except Sunday.

Leave Chapel Hill,	
Arrive University,	10.25 a m
	11.25 p m

No. 3—Daily, except Sunday.

Leave Chapel Hill,	
Arrive University,	5.00 p m
	6.00 p m

GOING SOUTH.

No. 4—Daily, except Sunday.

Leave University,	
Arrive Chapel Hill,	6.30 p m
	7.31 p m

No. 2—Daily, except Sunday.

Leave University,	
Arrive Chapel Hill,	11.54 a m
	12.54 p m

Buffet Sleeping Cars Without Change.

On Trains 50 and 51, between New York and Atlanta, and between Greensboro and Asheville.

Through Pullman Sleepers on Trains 52 and 53, between Washington and Augusta, and Danville and Richmond, and Washington and New Orleans.

☞ Through Tickets on sale at Greensboro, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Salisbury and Charlotte, for all points South, South-west, West, North and East. For Emigrant rates to Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and the South-west, address

V. E. RIVES, Gen. Pass. Agent, Richmond, Va.

M. SLAUGHTER, 2d V. P. and Gen. Manager.

CONTINENTAL

HOOF OINTMENT

—WILL CURE—

Hard and Cracked Hoofs, Sprains, Sores, Swelled Limbs, Mange, Galls, Burns, Scratches, &c., &c., &c.

Is not affected by exposure to the air: does not become rancid; contains no poisons; can be used on all sorts of animals; is perfectly clean and can be used on the human body as effectively as for animals.

Refer to R. W. Belo, Belo House, and Harrison Crouse, who have used the ointment, and highly recommend it.

For Sale at SALEM BOOKSTORE.

☞ Cheapest and Best. ☜

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.

UNEQUALED PREMIUMS for 1886!

FULL SIZE DRESS PATTERNS.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE is the *best and cheapest* of the lady's-books. It gives more for the money, and combines greater merits, than any other. Its immense circulation and long-established reputation enable its proprietor to distance all competition. In short, it has the

Best Steel-Engravings,
Best Colored Fashions,
Best Dress Patterns,
Best Original Stories,
Best Work-Table Patterns,
Best Music, Etc., Etc.

The stories, novelets, etc., in "Peterson," are admitted to be the best published. *All the most popular female writers* contribute to it. Every month a FULL-SIZE DRESS-PATTERN is given, which is alone worth the price of the number. Every month, also, there appears a

MAMMOTH COLORED FASHION PLATE

engraved on steel, TWICE THE SIZE OF OTHERS, and superbly colored. Also, Household, Crockery, and other receipts; articles on Art Embroidery, Flower Culture, House Decoration—in short, everything interesting to ladies.

Terms, always in advance, $2.00 a Year.

☞ UNPARALLELED OFFER TO CLUBS. ☜

2 Copies for $3.50. 3 Copies for $4.50. With the "Forget-Me-Not," a splendidly illustrated album, or a large steel engraving, "The Angel of Paradise," for getting up the Club.

4 Copies for $6.50. 6 Copies for $9.00. With an extra copy of the Magazine for 1886, as a premium, to the person getting up the Club.

5 Copies for $8.00. 7 Copies for $10.50. With both an extra copy of the Magazine for 1886, and the large steel engraving, or the "Forget Me-Not," to the person getting up the Club.

For Larger Clubs Still Greater Inducements.

Peterson's Magazine and PEOPLE'S PRESS for $3.00. The best club offer ever made.

Address, post-paid,
CHAS. J. PETERSON,
306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ Specimens sent gratis, if written for, to get up clubs with.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD

Concerning Fruits.

It is not necessary to wait long for fruit trees to bear, says J. J. Thomas, if early bearers are selected and good cultivation is given them. To adduce instances: In a single garden, apple trees of the fifth year from setting out yielded a bushel each, peach trees the third summer bore three pecks, and a Bartlett pear tree gave a peck of superb fruit in two years. In all these and other equally successful instances the treatment was not better than that which every good farmer gives to his carrots and potatoes and other field crops.

It is a notable fact that fruit growers who cultivate but a few acres usually reap the largest rewards as compared with the extent of their efforts. This is owing to the fact that they can select the choicest ground, make it exceedingly rich, and give it the best cultivation and protection, whereas large cultivators are compelled to take average land, usually fertilize it sparingly, and cultivate it as they may be able.

Selection of seeds is of far more importance than is generally understood. The earliest ripening seeds are, as a rule, the best, and by selecting systematically the earliest and most perfect seeds for a succession of years, superior strains of vegetables may be produced.

To supply any lack of vegetable matter in the soil, there is no readier and cheaper means than the plowing under of some green crop. Manuring with rye is an excellent way to ameliorate and enrich a garden.

Out-door grown strawberries are offered in the New York city markets for about eight months in the year. Most of the berries from south of Virginia are forwarded in refrigerators, which add largely to their cost. Usually the first strawberries shipped are from Virginia and the more Southern States, but this year Maryland seemed to be ahead. The experiments of sending strawberries from Tennessee to New York in refrigerator cars was tried this year for the first time, but did not prove a success.—*American Gardener.*

Farm and Garden Notes.

Pigs are all the better for a little charcoal now and then.

Do not forget that wood ashes are especially beneficial to peach trees.

A South Jersey farmer claims that a turnip crop plowed under for green manure pays.

Judicious feeding constitutes the measure of success, both in fattening for beef or feeding for milk.

Many of our leading berry growers approve of the practice of running a cultivator between the rows of their strawberry vines.

The adulteration of butter with oleomargarine and lard has brought the beef and pork markets into direct competition with the dairy-men.

Thirty-five pounds whale-oil soap and four gallons coal oil to 100 gallons of water is recommended by a California horticultural commission as the most effective insecticide.

In many places where potato rot prevails only the small potatoes, the latest set, escape the infection. These late potatoes are generally unripe, and will be very unreliable for seed purposes.

Celery may be most cheaply bleached by putting a four-inch drain tile over the plant about a foot high, and then allowing it to grow with only a little banking of earth around the tile to keep it in place.

Objection is made to brewers' grains by some dairymen that they operate on cows much as beer does on human beings, stimulating them to an unnatural activity for a time, but at the expense of permanently weakening the animal.

The *Dairy Farmer* thinks that it is worth $1,000 for every farmer to know that a quart of flaxseed oil, with two ounces of beeswax added and applied while hot, will preserve the wood and the iron implements from decay.

In selecting a sow for breeding choose one that is quiet and mild in disposition. She may be the one that will lay on fat most easily, and it will, therefore, be necessary to feed sparingly, but she will be all the better as a breeder for this.

A second growth of barley, grown from seed in harvesting, will often give much fall feed for stock. It grows more rapidly, and its leaves are broader than those of any other grain, but for late feeding after frost comes rye is preferable.

The farmer who sends his corn to market in the shape of fat oxen, sheep and pigs is always sure of getting paid for his crop. The manure pays for the cost of feeding. The man who sells his grain direct enriches another man's farm at the expense of his own.

It is a wise provision of nature that rain should always closely follow the first light frosts of a season. Generally the next morning after a hoar frost will be rainy. By observing this fact and getting in late clover hay or beans liable to be injured by rain some losses may be avoided.

One of the reasons why timothy is so hurtful to winter wheat is that, as mostly sown after the drill, a large share of the seed falls in the hollows made by the drill tubes where the wheat is growing; if the ground is rolled before the timothy seed is sown it will obviate this difficulty.

There is good reason for the common practice of feeding soft corn whole in the ear to any kind of stock while it is yet in the green state. There is considerable nutriment in the cob while green, and both it and the corn are much more easily digestible than later in the season, when both have become hardened.

The mammoth clover is rather too much of a good thing. Its chief use is to plow under, as its course stocks are not relished by stock. It starts later in spring than the smaller variety, and on rich land the latter will yield two or three tons per acre, which will give more feed to stock than the greater bulk of the large variety.

Complaint is generally made that peach trees die out after a few years, instead of living twenty-five to thirty years, as they did when the country was new. Is not this closely connected with the fact that the ground is not protected by snow, as it used to be in old-time winters? And may not the yellows be traced to the same cause?

Oatmeal is deservedly growing in popularity as human food. The crop in this country is unusually large and in most places the grain is very plump. It is not necessary to hull the oats before grinding, as is usually done, which makes oatmeal cost more than the best wheat flour. Grind first and sift the meal through a fine sieve, and the oatmeal will be just as good and cost considerable less.

It is always bad policy to crop bearing orchards, and one reason for this is that it generally prevents their pasturing by pigs, which are the best scavengers for destroying wormy fruit with its contents. The apples in our markets would be fairer if pigs had the range of apple orchards, and the pigs themselves would be more healthful food. If not ringed, pigs will give an orchard all the plowing it needs, with no danger of injury to tree roots.

Many dairymen lose largely in profit for want of selection in cows. In two animals of a given size the daily waste may be about equal. This daily waste constitutes a large per cent. of the food consumed. Take two cows—one giving six quarts of milk a day, and the other twelve quarts. The one giving twelve quarts is cheap to the dairyman at double the price of that giving six quarts per day. It costs as much again to supply the waste of the two as one. Hence, for the food given, the returns are a long way in favor of the twelve-quart cow.

Household Hints and Recipes.

To exterminate bedbugs dissolve alum in water and apply to the bedstead with a feather. Be careful not to touch the paint or varnish.

In making pickles never use vessels of brass, copper or tin, as the action of the acid on such metals often results in poisoning the pickle. Either a porcelain or granite iron kettle is the best for such purposes.

Over two prepared pig's feet, split in two, brush a little butter and broil them. When done, squeeze a little lemon juice over them, add salt and a little cayenne. They may be served plain or with any of the pi ante sauces.

To make cocoanut pudding, boil one pint of milk with one teaspoonful of butter in it. Pour it over a very small, grated cocoanut. When cold add three eggs, beaten, with half a cup of sugar and a pinch of salt. Have a deep dish lined with nice pastry, pour the mixture into it and bake until it is set.

How to preserve ham: Cut the ham in slices as usual for frying, then fry it a little and pack it in a stone jar, and cover with melted lard to keep the air from it. When you wish it for the table take out the necessary amount and cook as usual. In this way ham can be kept sweet through the warmest weather.

To make grape catsup, boil your grapes and put through the colander, and then through a sieve, to get out all the seeds and grape skins. To four quarts of the juice take one-half pint of vinegar, a little more if you think it not tart enough, about an ounce each of cloves, cinnamon and allspice, and sugar to taste.

Furniture oil for polishing and staining mahogany: Take of linseed oil, one gallon; alkanet root, three ounces; rosepink, one ounce. Boil them together ten minutes, and strain so that the oil be quite clear. The furniture should be well rubbed with it every day, until the polish is brought up, which will be more durable than almost any other.

Young housekeepers who are worried when they wish to wash a feather-bed tick will find that the best plan is (if they have no old tick to empty the feathers into) to sew together two old sheets, leaving half of one end open and ripping the half of the tick to match it. Sew both holes together, thus emptying out the tick without spreading the feathers.

Housekeepers should endeavor to keep their cook stoves clean, an easy matter by using care. Salt sprinkled over anything that is burning on the stove will prevent any disagreeable odor. Instead of using a knife to scrape the dirt off, a small sheet of sandpaper is more convenient and better. Stove legs painted red are very pretty, and are more easily kept clean.

A material for fastening knives or forks into their handles when they have become loosened by use, is a much needed article. The best cement for this purpose consists of one pound of colophony (purchasable at the druggist's) and eight ounces of sulphur, which are to be melted together, and either kept in bars or reduced to powder. One part of the powder is to be mixed with half a part of iron-filings, fine sand, or brick-dust; and the cavity of the handle is then to be filled with this mixture. The stem of the knife or fork is then to be heated, and inserted into the cavity; and, when cold, it will be found fixed in its place with great tenacity.

A House on Legs.

A number of years ago a party of English naturalists, with several native attendants, penetrated a previously unexplored portion of India for the purpose of establishing stations, and eventually open up a country very rich in natural advantages. Upon reaching a suitable spot, the workmen commenced their task of erecting a substantial building, it was necessary to have a large cellar, and a deep excavation was made.

The earth was dry and sandy, and was worked with ease. The absence of large stones was noticed; indeed there was found no hard substance that would have interested a geologist. But late in the afternoon of the first day's work, one of the natives struck his pick against a resisting substance. Another blow, and the implement broke through into a hollow space. The earth being scraped away, a large smooth object was exposed, of so strange an appearance that the attention of the commanding officer was called to it. He at once pronounced it a bone.

The fact that they had come upon the grave of a strange animal created great excitement, and all hand went to work clearing away the sand. As they progressed, their wonder and amazement increased also; their discovery began to assume the shape of a dome, and appeared to be rounded off. Finally, when four feet or more of sand had been cleared away, they saw a hut-shaped object, that seemed, through the hole made by the pick, to be partly hollow. The natives one and all thereupon declared it a hut, or house, built by some of their ancestors, that had in course of time been covered by the earth. Others thought it one of the dwelling-places of a strange people who lived under the earth; but to the English naturalists there was a more simple explanation, for the curious house was the shell of a gigantic turtle belonging to an age long past. The work progressed rapidly; and though when exposed to the sun some parts broke in pieces, the entire shell was successfully uncovered and a complete restoration of it was made.

The shell was that of a land tortoise. Hundreds of thousands of years ago it had lived and died—and the dust, sand and vegetation had gradually covered it up and preserved it as a monument of the animal wonders of that ancient time.

So enormous was the shell that when the sand and dirt were removed, several of the men crawled into it; in fact, it might have been used as a house, and on a subsequent occasion was so used by a party which took refuge in it during a sudden shower.—*St. Nicholas.*

Butler's Prank.

Benjamin F. Butler, when a youth, was as great a madcap as ever entered the halls of a college. In all jokes, adventures and escapades he was the acknowledged ringleader. On one occasion when a lecture was to be delivered in the chapel of the university in which he was a student, "the boys" determined to have some fun, and as it was to be entirely original, the management of the affair was turned over to young Butler. It was known that the prettiest girls in town were to be present. Accordingly on the afternoon of the evening in question Butler instructed each of his companions to catch all the swallows possible, and to hold them in readiness for the night. This was done, and the boys assembled with one or more of the birds concealed about his person.

On entering the hall the young collegians separated and took seats in different portions of the room, each keeping an eye on the ruling spirit of the hour. When the lecture was about one-third finished the signal was given and the imprisoned birds were released. Every swallow made straight for a light, and at the same instant the gas was extinguished and the cry raised of "bats." The ladies and children screamed, the boys cried "fire!" and the greatest amount of suppositious kissing took place among the students. When the lights were relit much of the male element of the audience had disappeared, and it was deemed unnecessary to ask any questions. Everybody soon knew that it was one of the pranks of wild Ben Butler.—*Washington Republic.*

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Woolen mantels have dolman sleeves; the backs are quite short.

"A pretty woman has ruined more than one church," says Sam Jones.

In Butte, Montana, maids and kitchen girls are in demand at $20 a week.

Long and straight effects still prevail on many of the trimmed dress skirts.

"Onyx, set with diamonds," says the *Jeweler*, "is being worn by ladies of quiet taste."

Miss St. Pierre, of Georgia, manages and owns business interests valued at a million and a half.

A popular article with both sexes is represented in silver handles for umbrellas, canes, parasols and whips.

The Macon *Telegraph* claims that Georgia chartered, built and conducted the first female college in the world.

The president of the New Orleans Woman's club is Mrs. Maria Jefferson Swayze, a niece of Thomas Jefferson.

The English walking hat, to match in hue the walking suit, is in demand this fall. All trimming on these hats is massed high in front.

There are no old maids in Turkey. The system of taking wives on faith, without seeing them, is responsible for this happy state of Turkish society.

Pennsylvania at her recent State fair offered several prizes in "a dressmaking contest." In all there were eight prizes, seven of which were won by young ladies.

Plush and velvet are favorite materials for covering hats and bonnets, though there are many models with crowns of novelty fabrics or tinseled cloth and brims of velvet.

Wool dress goods, for which there is a great demand, all exhibit rough surfaces, the loopyarn cloths, boucle goods and cloths with fraise effects being among the leading styles.

Mourning dress fabric include the rough surface novelty cloths so popular in colors. These are made up in combination with plain cloths; and are fashioned much after the models worn out of mourning.

A California girl shoots wild geese and sends their feathers to market, and in this way she has laid by $800 to give the man who marries her. It is thought the men all seem to be waiting for her to make it $1,000.

In 1840 Harriet Martineau found seven vocations open to women in the State of Massachusetts; now there are 284 occupations in which 251,158 of the female sex earn their own living, receiving from $150 to $3,000 per annum.

The increasing masculinity of English girls is a topic for many London essayists. In dress, talk and manners it is the fashion with daughters of wealth and refinement to be as much like their brothers as decorum will allow.

A young man in Colusa county, Cal., shot himself a year ago because a woman refused to marry him. The girl said he was a fool, but the boy recovered. The other day the girl committed suicide because the boy refused to marry her.

The solitary bridesmaid is arrayed in simple white or in a delicate tint; the costume to be made short and accompanied by a hat of some picturesque shape. A delicate shade of yellow is fashionable and is both pretty and appropriate.

Mrs. Langtry, not satisfied with the natural color of her hair, which was beautiful, and of which she took incessant care, has painted it a kind of reddish color, which, it appears, is becoming the fashion in Paris, and has much injured her appearance.

A new variety of that favorite flower, forget-me-not, has been raised in Germany and is introduced to the trade by M. Faurobert, of Berlin. It is named "Eliza Faurobert," and is remarkable for its deep blue flowers of large size, which are borne in clusters, and for its extended flowering season.

Old as the saving is, there is one thing that the average woman will not do—confess her age. A Western lecturer recently advertised a lecture for ladies over twenty-five years of age. The lecturer was promptly on hand, but the audience consisted of only one person—the lecturer's aged grandmother.

The Turkish fashion of wearing jeweled buttons is seen here on some imported evening costumes. They are in turquoise, garnet or some of the pretty alpine quartz crystals. In Turkey, where they are sometimes composed of more costly jewels, they are a part of the bride's dower, and are often heirlooms of great antiquity.

Trimmed hats and bonnets seen at recent New York openings are for the most part exaggerations of the shapes worn the past season. The crowns to the round hats are taller and more conical, the brims are narrower and more eccentric, while the trimmings on both hats and bonnets are higher and more pyramidal and more arbitrarily massed on the front of the crown of hats and on the tops of bonnets than ever.

The Burmese Soldier.

With all his deficiencies, the Burmese soldier has one advantage over disciplined troops. He requires no commissariat, and is ready for service at a few minutes' notice. A few pounds of rice and a little gnapi or fish paste carried on his person sufficing for his modest requirements. Not deficient in pluck, cheerful, obedient, and patient under physical hardship, it is found that for sudden and short expeditions, to chase rebels or to punish freebooters, he is second to none. There were reasonable hopes, therefore, of making him thoroughly efficient; but, in spite of every effort, the experiment had to be abandoned. The Burman is impracticable as regards routine and discipline. Drill is simply odious to him after the novelty wears off; an incorrigible sloven, he cannot understand the necessity of keeping his arms and accoutrements clean and in a serviceable condition. Marching to and fro on sentry is to him simply ridiculous; he cannot be reconciled to the loss of his cheroot, even when guarding a powder magazine; and night, as he sagely remarks, being allotted by an all-wise Providence as the time for sleep, he does not understand why he should then remain awake, even in cases where extra vigilance is required. Allowing the widest margin, it is doubtful whether Theebaw could collect more than 30,000 muskets.—*National Review.*

The Shamrock.

It is related that when St. Patrick landed in Ireland in the fifth century, having overcome the hostility of the savage islanders, he proceeded to instruct them in the doctrines of Christianity. But in vain did he endeavor to explain to them the doctrine of the trinity in unity. His untutored hearers failed to comprehend his reasoning till, plucking a trefoil to serve as an illustration, he inquired of them, "Is it not as possible for the Father, Son and Holy Ghost as for these three leaves to grow upon a single stalk?" This argument, according to the legend, immediately convinced the Irish, who yielded to St. Patrick's efforts for their conversion. The shamrock was thenceforth dedicated to the saint and became the national cognizance. It is somewhat unfortunate that this pretty story is not to be found in any of the lives of the great saints of Ireland, but it is still more unfortunate that it is again impossible to determine which is the true shamrock. According to the best authorities, however, the honor is due to the Black Nonsuch or Medicago, or to the Dutch clover. Both these plants are worn on St. Patrick's day, and are held to be the true shamrock.—*Chambers' Journal.*

TALK WITH A TELEGRAPHER

QUEER EXPERIENCES OF TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.

Systems of Signalling that Preceded Telegraphy—Drums Used to Spread News in Savage Lands.

"Telegraph operators have queer experiences," said a veteran in the employ of the Western Union company. "Many strange things and a good deal of private information come to their knowledge."

"They profit by information sent between brokers and dealers, do they not?"

"Very seldom. You see, such messages are usually in cipher, and the operator is ignorant of their meaning. I remember a young man who was at Oil City during the Pennsylvania oil excitement. By studying the ciphers of certain heavy speculators he was at last able to translate them. He gave the information to a friend, who used it to their joint profit. He was finally detected and discharged, but not until he had made quite a fortune, which was afterward increased until he became very wealthy. This man is still alive, and has served more than one term in the Pennsylvania legislature. I know of another case somewhat different. I was one of the first operators on the Morse instrument sent to Philadelphia when the telegraph reached there. The instrument marked the characters on a slip of paper. Of course the instrument ticked, but this was long before there was any thought of taking by ear. Among the visitors were brokers and members of the exchange, and they were much interested in what had already become very valuable to them. One of them, "Bull" Bridges, spent so much time in the office that we gave him a great deal of information and explained the workings of the instruments. About this time we began to receive complaints that the contents of messages sent from New York to Philadelphia, were known to outside persons. In the office we began to look upon each other with suspicion, and I finally determined to do some detective work. I kept watch of our visitors and finally discovered that complaints only reached us while our friend "Bull" was in the office. I therefore determined to have all visitors excluded and an order was posted to that effect. Our trouble ceased at once, and my suspicions were confirmed.

"I knew Bridges had not seen any messages, and I wondered how he could have known their contents. When I accused him he burst out laughing and admitted the whole thing. He had the 'tick' of the recorder down so fine that he could take a message by ear and he was the first man that ever did it. Not long afterward the sounder was introduced, and since then almost all telegraphing in this country has been taken by ear."

"Was there any system of rapid communication before the invention of the electric telegraph?"

"Yes, indeed, quite a number. The system most generally used was the invention of the Chappe brothers, two French boys, who first utilized it in 1794 at school, where they saw each other at a distance. They used a pivoted beam, which, being placed in different positions, indicated different characters. Afterward the French government adopted this system, and one of the inventors was made telegraphic engineer and placed in charge. Lines were established all along the coast from Paris to the frontier."

"How were these signals seen?"

"By the use of powerful glasses. The stations were only about ten miles apart, and with good telescopes the signals could readily be distinguished, and the receiving station would then communicate with the next station."

"Could this be done rapidly?"

"Yes. I remember a line, that was worked from the top of the old Custom House here to Sandy Hook. The operators used blocks of wood with large letters on them, and could telegraph at the rate of about one hundred letters in five minutes between stations ten miles apart.

"Beacons were first used. Long before the Christian era. Roman generals were able to communicate with each other by means of flames in different positions, and of various numbers. Some of the Indian mounds in the West are supposed to have been constructed for signal purposes, fire and smoke being used. The fiery cross of the Highland chief quickly summoned the faithful to war. In later times drums, trumpets, and flags were used for signal purposes particularly by armies. Most barbarous people have methods of telegraphing. Among the negroes in the Cameroons country, on the west coast of Africa, they communicate by means of sound, for great distances. The instrument they use is a sort of drum, and the words are represented by various beats upon it. I will tell you an incident connected with telegraphing by sound.

"After I came to New York I lived in a quiet street, which is now a noisy thoroughfare. I spent most of my time when away from the office in my room. One evening, while sitting at my window, I happened to look across to the opposite house, where I saw a pretty girl at one of the windows. She was leaning against the casement tapping on the glass with a pencil. After this I saw her at the same place many times. We had got as far as a nodding acquaintance, but I had no opportunity of speaking to her. One afternoon, having come home somewhat early, I was at my window thinking of my pretty friend opposite. I almost unconsciously tapped a salute to her on the window pane with my pencil, using the telegraphic signs. I was very much surprised when a reply came from her in the same way. After that we had long talks across the street, and, as our interest in each other deepened into a warmer feeling, many a tender message was sent by the air line. You may not believe it, but we were engaged to be married before we had ever exchanged a word or before either had heard the other speak a word. Afterward I was introduced properly, and married the young lady the following Christmas, and that is what I call getting a wife 'on tick.'"—*New York Sun.*

HEALTH HINTS.

Grapes are an easy and pleasant cure for dyspepsia.

For nose bleed, get plenty of powdered alum up into the nostrils.

A simple remedy for neuralgia is to apply grated horseradish, prepared the same as for table use, to the temple when the face or head is affected, or to the wrist when the pain is in the arm or shoulder.

The French method of administering castor oil to children is to pour the oil into a pan over a moderate fire, break an egg into it and stir up. When it is done flavor with a little salt or sugar or currant jelly.

Scrape fine a small piece of fresh, juicy, tender, raw beef. Season highly with salt and pepper. Spread it on thin slices of bread, put them together like a sandwich, and cut into small squares or diamonds. This will often tempt a patient who could not otherwise take raw meat. The sandwiches are sometimes made more palatable by toasting them slightly.

A Parisian dentist, assisted by some twenty men, recently cured an elephant of the toothache, or, more properly, tuskache. An ulcer was cut out and a cavity was filled, to the final joy of the pain-struck pachyderm.

Two canaries began to sing when their cage was struck by lightning at St. Charles, Mo.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

The American Indians are found by Matthews to have a knowledge of animals and plants incomparably superior to that of the average white man, or of the white man who has not made zoology or botany a subject of study.

If igniting by detonation or concussion can be prevented, chemists assert that shells can be charged with an explosive so potent that one of them, bursting alongside an ironclad, would shatter the strongest armor afloat.

It has been estimated that the value of the natural gas used in the United States in 1884, was $1,460,000, as against $475,000 in 1883. In each instance the value of the coal superseded by this kind of gas is taken as the basis of the calculation.

The Patagonians, including both sexes, have an average stature of five feet ten inches, according to Mr. H. Hale, who considers that the adoption of equestrian habits have shortened the legs of the people two inches in two centuries, their former height averaging six feet.

The practical men on the United States fish commission have discovered that the hatching of shad's eggs may be hastened from ten to fifteen hours by placing the eggs in bright, shallow pans, under the direct rays of the sun. The fish thus hatched into life are no less hardy than those hatched without forcing process.

Mr. Ellis Lever, of Bowdon, Cheshire, England, has offered a prize of $500 for the invention or discovery of a new method or composition for treating canvas or other material used as brattice cloth and air tubing in mines, which shall, at a moderate cost, render such material air, damp, and fire proof, and superior to that at present in use.

The odoriferous particles which affect the organs of smell must be inconceivably small. Especially is this true of musk, which constantly emits a powerful odor for many years, and is said to show no apparent loss of weight. Papers perfumed with a single grain of ambergris were kept by Haller for forty years, when the odor was as strong as ever. The molecule of camphor sensible to the smell has been estimated by Bordenave to weigh one 2,262,584,000th of a grain. Keil has concluded that a drachm of assafetida exposed to the open air loses one 69,120th of a grain in weight each minute, or one 2,880th of its entire weight in a day.

The results of an investigation commenced in 1812 to ascertain the maximum and minimum percentages of alcohol and acetic acid which genuine apple juice would produce are published by Mr. W. French Smith in the journal of the American chemical society. They indicate that a good cider should contain about five per cent. of aicchol, and a fair sample ought not to fall below four per cent.; and if less than three and a half per cent. the cider must have been diluted or prepared from extremely bad apples. Again, while a genuine cider vinegar may contain less than four per cent. of acetic acid, a good article should contain about five per cent., and vinegar prepared from the better grades of cider will represent from five and a half to seven per cent. of acidity. Apples must be carefully selected to yield a vinegar about seven or eight per cent.

Deadly Poisons.

The number of deaths that are caused by poisoning is frightfully large. In one year in England, 569 deaths were caused in this way. Of these, 281 were the victims of accidental poisoning, while the rest were suicides. The death of one who takes his own life is horrible enough, but what must be the feeling of those whose carelessness has taken the life—it may be of a loved and trusted friend. A man may, in the heat of passion, strike his friend dead, and pass the remainder of his life in one hideous nightmare; but can his lot be easier than that of him who knows that but for his caselessness, the dead might be alive? We never know how precious life is until it is lost. Every year dozens of reports reach us of deaths caused by the careless handling of insect or rat poisons. In most of these cases, the mischief is caused by mixing the bottles or packets containing the poisons with those containing harmless materials. Children or careless members of the family, in their ignorance or haste, use the poisons without knowing of their harmful effects.

We hold that all poisons should be kept away from anything that is used as food. We have seen a package of Paris green kept in the pantry with the sugar and salt. Such an arrangement always seemed like a very tempting of Providence. Poisons are safest when kept out of the house. There ought to be a cupboard out in the barn where they could be kept locked up until needed. We know of one household where everything of a dangerous nature is kept in blue bottles. The children learn to associate that color with danger, and consequently shun it. It is impossible for one to use too much care in this respect. Many of the so-called "destroyers" are not necessary; there are milder measures that are just as effective. In case the poisons are taken accidentally, and the fact is discovered, prompt action is of the utmost importance. In ordinary cases of poisoning, where there are no stains upon the lips, give an emetic at once. The great object is to empty the stomach. Mustard and warm water will be easy to prepare, and should be administered at once. The vomiting should be encouraged by every possible means. When there are stains about the mouth or lips, do not give an emetic, but give a large dose of oil. Keep the patient awake by all possible means. If there is danger of a fit, dash water in his face.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Stirrups of solid silver, silver pommel and ornaments worth thousands of dollars may be seen often on the saddle of the sancho, the most picturesque character in the two Americas. Some saddles of this sort weigh as much as the riders, about whose belts rows of silver dollars jingle. The gaucho always carries tobacco, paper, flint and steel, and he rolls his cigarette at full gallop.

A leading New York physician says coughs and wean throats are largely due to the habit of wearing starched linen collars. He recommends unstarched woolen collars.

From the National Capital.

The Washington *Post* says: "We admire the stand taken by numerous eminent physicians in changing the mode of treatment of coughs and colds, and publicly endorsing Red Star Cough Cure because it is efficacious, free from dangerous ingredients and without morphia or opium. This excellent remedy costs but twenty-five cents.

In the twelve cities of Massachusetts the death rate averages 20.57 per thousand. The extremes are 25.07 in Boston and 15.65 in Lynn.

A Druggist's Story.

Mr. Isaac C. Chapman, Druggist, Newburgh, N. Y., writes to us: "I have for the past ten years sold several gross of Dr. William Hall's Balsam for the Lungs. I can say of it what I cannot say of any other medicine. I have never heard a customer speak of it but to praise its virtues in the highest manner. I have recommended it in a great many cases of Whooping Cough, with the happiest effects. I have used it in my own family for many years; in fact, always have a bottle in the medicine closet ready for use."

The Roman Catholics now count up 545,000 converts in China.

Important.

When you visit or leave New York city, save baggage, expressage and $3 carriage hire, and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central depot. 600 elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upward per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroads to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

Some Frank Confessions!

"Our remedies are unreliable."—Dr. Valentine Mott.

"We have multiplied diseases."—Dr. Rush, Philadelphia.

"Thousands are annually slaughtered in the sick room."—Dr. Frank.

"The science of medicine is founded on conjecture, improved by murder."—Sir Astley Cooper, M. D.

"The medical practice of the present day is neither philosophical nor common sense."—Dr. Evans, Edinburgh, Scotland.

Dr. Dio Lewis, who abhors drugs as a rule and practices hygiene, is frank enough, however, to say over his signature "If I found myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble, I should use Warner's safe cure because I am satisfied it is not injurious. The medical profession stands helpless in the presence of more than one such malady."

An old proverb says: If a person dies without the services of a doctor, then a coroner must be called in and a jury empaneled to inquire and determine upon the cause of death; but if a doctor attended the case, then no coroner and jury are needed as everybody knows why the person died!—*Medical Herald.*

Messrs. Bird Snow, Ice Snow, Hail Snow, Frost Snow, Deep Snow, and More Snow are residents of Surry county, N. C.

THE MORTALITY REPORTS from all our large cities indicate an increase of disease. Were the blood-corrupting alcoholic poisons, known as medicinal tonics, suppressed by law, and the great invigorator, VINEGAR BITTERS, substituted, death's harvest would not yield so largely as it does. To realize its virtues it is only necessary to give it a trial.

Philadelphia is to have a schoolship to give the boys of that city practical experience in the art of navigation.

Young Girls

are at a critical period when they are about maturing and developing into women. The lack of watchful care at this time may result in fixing irregularities upon delicate organs and entailing a long list of "female weaknesses." This may be avoided, and the young woman come through this period clothed in all the beauty and strength of a perfectly healthy organization by the aid of Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," prepared especially for female troubles by one of the most successful physicians of the day.

THE German "kaffee klatch" is superseding "high tea" in New York fashionable circles.

Russell Sage

is a well-known operator in Wall street, who is generally considered as "up to snuff." Hence, it may have been quite natural that a countryman who reads the papers recently called at his office and asked for a package of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. He discovered his mistake, but he made no mistake in the article called for. This Remedy, when applied with Dr. Pierce's "Nasal Douche," will surely and rapidly eradicate the most aggravated case of catarrh, with all its unpleasant and dangerous accompaniments.

A LUNCH-ROOM has been opened in connection with the Boston Cooking school.

* * * * Male weakness and loss of power promptly cured. Book, 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE latest novelty in men's wear is a cuff that can also be used as a collar.

The Children's health must not be neglected. Colds in the Head and snuffles bring on Catarrh and throat and lung affections. Ely's Cream Balm cures at once. It is perfectly safe and is easily applied with the finger. It also cures Catarrh and Hay Fever, the worst cases yielding to it in a short time. Sold by druggists. 50 cents. Ely Bros., Owego, N. Y.

"One bottle of Ely's Cream Balm that I obtained of you last summer has entirely cured my little boy of a severe attack of catarrh.—Mrs. Sallie Davis, Green Postoffice, Ala.

One of my children, a girl about nine years old, had a very bad discharge from her head and nose of a thick, yellowish matter, and was growing worse. We had two different physicians prescribe for her but without benefit. We tried Ely's Cream Balm, and much to our surprise in three days there was a marked improvement. We continued using the Balm and in a short time the discharge was apparently cured.—O. A. Cary, Corning, N. Y.

A highly perfumed Soap will not heal or cure skin diseases, neither will it beautify and soften face and hands; try "Beeson's Aromatic Alum Sulphur Soap." 25 cents by Druggists, or by mail. Wm. Dreydoppel, Phila., Pa.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

Frazer Axle Grease.

Don't work your horse to death with poor axle grease; the Frazer is the only reliable make. Use it once, and your will have no other.

LYON'S Patent Heel Stiffener is the only invention that makes old boots straight as new.

Relief is immediate, and a cure sure. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. 50 cents.

RED STAR TRADE MARK. COUGH CURE. Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poison. SAFE. SURE. PROMPT. 25 Cts. At Druggists and Dealers. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

ST. JACOBS OIL TRADE MARK. THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY For Pain. Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Backache, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises, etc., etc. PRICE, FIFTY CENTS. AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

S. S. S.

Relieved at Last!

"We know a gentleman in this county who, six months ago, was almost a hopeless cripple from an attack of rheumatism. He could scarcely hobble across the room, used crutches, and said himself that he had little if any hope of ever recovering. We saw him in our town last week, walking about as lively as any other man, and in the finest health and spirits. Upon our inquiry as to what had worked such a wonderful change in his condition he replied that S. S. S. had cured him. After using a dozen and a half bottles, special been transformed from a miserable cripple to a happy, healthy man. He is none other than Mr. E. B. Lambert."—*Sylvania Telephone.*

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. The SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga., or 157 W. 23d St., N. Y.

For Sleighs, Cutters, Harness, Carriages, Buggies Carts and Farm Wagons write to the Edinston & Waddell Co., 351 & 353 First St., Brooklyn, E. D., New York (special prices and special terms. Agents wanted in all unoccupied territory.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF! Gordon's King of Pain relieves pain of whatever nature, the moment it is applied, and is a household remedy wherever known for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache and Toothache, Burns and Scalds, Sprains and Bruises, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Sore Throat, Ulcers, Fresh Wounds, etc. Burns will not blister if applied, and Bruises will heal in a day that would require a week by any other method. The remedy is furnished in powder, with labels, etc., and is sent by mail, postage paid. It is put up in 50c., $1 and $5 packages. The 50c., or trial package, when reduced to liquid form, will fill 24 2oz. bottles, which are worth at retail, $6. Agents can coin money selling it. It is worth ten times its cost for burns alone. Send postal notes or two cent stamps. Address E. G. RICHARDS, Sole Proprietor, Toledo, Ohio.

MITCHELL'S Perforated Belladonna Plasters cure all Aches and Pains. Sure Remedy for that COLD SPOT between the shoulders. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

FOR SALE. One-half interest in Steam Flouring Mill doing good business. Only mill in county seat. For particulars address T. A. HENDERSON, Bloomfield, Greene Co., Indiana.

AGENTS WANTED for ten new fast-selling articles. Samples, etc., free. C. Marshall, Lockport, N. Y.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio

Distress After Eating

Is one of the many disagreeable symptoms of dyspepsia. Headache, heartburn, sour stomach, faintness and capricious appetite are also caused by this very widespread and growing disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla tones the stomach, promotes healthy digestion, relieves the headache, and cures the most obstinate cases of dyspepsia.

"I took Hood's Sarsaparilla for dyspepsia, which I had for nine or ten years, suffering terribly with it. It has entirely cured me, and I recommend it to others who suffer with this disease." MRS. A. NORTON, Chicopee, Mass.

"I used Hood's Sarsaparilla for dyspepsia with the best results." A. CULVER, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

"I was run down, had no appetite, my food would not digest, and I was troubled with nervous debility. On taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I commenced to feel the effects of it at once. I have now taken four bottles, and can say that I feel like a new man."—J. H. MCCALL, Rochester, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

R.R.R. Radway's Ready Relief

CURES AND PREVENTS

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Asthma,

DIFFICULT BREATHING.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Radway's Ready Relief is a Sure Cure for Every Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs. It was the First and is the Only PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs by one application.

A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency, and all internal pains.

Malaria in Its Various Forms.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious and other Fevers, added by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by druggists.

DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT,

The Great Blood Purifier,

**For the Cure of all Chronic